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## Allies Tack U.S. Tax Congress, Courts ed to Follow

By Paul Lewis

May 23 (NYT) — Western allies are taking a hard line on the U.S. Congress and the courts, which are expected to follow the lead of the U.S. Supreme Court in a decision on the constitutionality of the U.S. tax on foreign income.

German Economics Minister Genscher said U.S. allies are "very much concerned" about the U.S. tax on foreign income.

Energy Secretary Charles F. Evers expressed satisfaction that the U.S. tax on foreign income is "very much supported" by the U.S. Congress.

European energy ministers said that failure to implement the U.S. tax on foreign income would be a "major setback" for the U.S. energy industry.

U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig said that the U.S. tax on foreign income is "a very important part of the U.S. energy program."

U.S. Secretary of Defense Frank Carlucci said that the U.S. tax on foreign income is "a very important part of the U.S. defense program."

U.S. Secretary of Education William French Smith said that the U.S. tax on foreign income is "a very important part of the U.S. education program."

U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services Joseph P. Kamp said that the U.S. tax on foreign income is "a very important part of the U.S. health and human services program."

U.S. Secretary of Labor Frank R. Miller said that the U.S. tax on foreign income is "a very important part of the U.S. labor program."

U.S. Secretary of the Interior James G. Watt said that the U.S. tax on foreign income is "a very important part of the U.S. interior program."

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## Waning of Hostage Issue in U.S. Illustrates White House Power

By John Herbers

WASHINGTON, May 23 (NYT) — The subject of the American hostages in Iran has receded both as a leading item in the news and as an issue in the political campaign, at least in part, some officials say, because of the Carter administration's decision to stop treating it as a major crisis.

A number of officials and public opinion specialists cite the Iranian situation as an example of how even a weakened presidency has the power to set the agenda in which, issues are discussed around the country.

Events since the aborted rescue attempt of April 24 — the burning of American television reporters and others from Tehran, the dispersal of the hostages from the U.S. Embassy, the flight of Cuban refugees — have had much to do with the decline in reporting on and discussion of the hostages.

In addition, White House officials acknowledge that they have taken a number of steps to deflect

public attention from the hostages after several months of emphasizing the situation at every opportunity. They also say that there is less public interest in the hostages, judging by mail to the White House.

Administration officials said on a number of occasions that it was the news media that had kept the hostages in the public view day after day since the embassy was seized Nov. 4, but Secretary of State Edmund Muskie said in a recent discussion with reporters in Brussels that President Carter had also "kept the visibility alive by tying to his own campaign plans" the problem of the hostages.

The official reason given for not emphasizing the hostage situation now is that more may be accomplished through quiet diplomacy than by keeping their plight in the public eye. One White House official said, however, that this could be a prolonged process and that, other than applying economic sanctions and enlisting help from allied governments, "I don't know what else we can do."

On Sunday, the nine European Economic Community members voted to impose watered-down sanctions against the Iranians, a measure that left virtually all major contracts between Iran and the Europeans unaffected. Disappointing as that was for Washington, the British House of Commons refused Monday to make the sanctions retroactive to Nov. 4, angering not only the United States but Britain's more willing EEC partners as well.

Privately, State Department aides stressed that the limited sanctions were the most that could be gained under the circumstances. The department's official statement tried to portray the limited sanctions as a positive step.

And yesterday Japan, Tehran's largest trading partner in recent years, acted to suspend all shipments except food and medicine on contracts concluded after Nov. 4, a step considered necessary to the success of the sanctions.

Since Mr. Carter announced on April 30, six days after the rescue mission failed, that he was aban-



Jimmy Carter, President of the United States, is shown in a portrait. He is wearing a dark suit and a white shirt with a dark tie. The background is dark and out of focus.

doing his plan to remain in Washington until the hostages' release was secured, several steps have been taken to de-emphasize the hostage situation, White House and congressional sources say.

For example, from the time of their capture until after the mission failed, Mr. Carter took every opportunity to point up the plight of the hostages and his efforts to secure their release.

"In almost every one of those three-minute speeches that the commander made, he mentioned the hostages," said a White House official.

Those who criticize the West European governments for hesitating to renege on their promises to support the U.S. effort to preserve peace through appeasement, and even of Vichy, the symbol of active collaboration with an invading power in hopes of mitigating its wrath.

References to the two world wars have become a sort of code for expressing the danger perceived and assessment of what should be done about it.

Some, including Mr. Schmidt, have spoken of July, 1914; it signifies that the risk is now judged to be one of stumbling, unwittingly, into an uncontrollable train of events that could lead to a disaster no one intends. That assessment underlies the arguments that there is a need for more East-West communication for a search for compromise and face-saving formulas that could lead to detente again.

It is part of the reasoning that led French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet to say that "it would be the gravest political error to isolate the Soviets," that France "has thrown its full weight into the balance of peace" and that, as a result, the Kremlin now has "a clearer understanding of the dimensions of the crisis."

Others, including U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown at last week's meeting of the Atlantic alliance, speak of 1936 or 1937 or 1938, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Civilians Hold Korean City As Talks Fail

From Agency Dispatches

KWANGJU, South Korea, May 23 — Martial law authorities and leaders of the citizen committees in control of this city failed today to agree on a permanent truce, and helicopter-dropped leaflets warning against further anti-government violence spurred fears of a new military effort to regain control.

An uneasy truce prevailed inside the city, and residents ventured out of their homes early in the morning to sweep the streets of the rubble left by the fighting. Concern continued whether food supplies might run short.

About 50,000 students staged peaceful demonstrations, shouting "Lift the martial law" and denouncing military leaders of the government.

Some South Korean reserve units, under the U.S. military commander as part of the UN peace-keeping force set up in 1953 at the end of the Korean War, were being released for redeployment to areas of civil disturbance, State Department officials in Washington said. They did not say how many units were involved.

The officials said that the U.S. commander decided that the redeployment would not impair South Korean defense capabilities. The Pentagon said yesterday that the United States had agreed to release troops from the U.S.-South Korea joint command.

The dropping of leaflets by helicopter and eyewitness reports of military transports arriving at an airbase near the city increased apprehension about a possible attempt by the South Korean Army to regain control of Kwangju.

The leaflets, signed by the national martial law commander, Gen. Lee Hui Sung, urged Kwangju residents to avoid gatherings and warned that an operation would be ordered if crowds continued to defy the government's authority. Citizens feared that such an operation would be a military one.

A spokesman for a committee of students said that the martial law authorities had set an evening deadline for the surrender of all weapons seized by rioters in raids on police and military posts during the three-day rebellion.

The citizens' committees, meanwhile, carried out their own drive to recover the estimated 4,000 weapons taken. About 2,500 weapons were reported to have been turned in at the provincial headquarters by midday.

Acting Premier Park Choong Hoon's Cabinet announced that a special committee, headed by Deputy Premier Kim Woon Gie, would organize relief and rehabilitation efforts for Kwangju.

The Kwangju rioting, South Korea's worst civil disturbance in 20 years, was an outgrowth of earlier student demonstrations demanding an end to martial law, a speedup of promised democratic reforms and the dismissal of Lt. Gen. Chun Doo Hwan, head of the defense security command and acting director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency.

Europe Council Asks Rights for Migrants

MADRID, May 23 (Reuters) — European local government ministers called today for international agreement on the minimum level of civil rights to be granted to migrant workers and their families. The statement was issued at the end of a three-day conference of the 21 Council of Europe members.

The conference concluded that the estimated 10 million immigrants from member nations must be allowed to play a greater role in the affairs of their adopted homelands, possibly including the right to vote or run in local elections.

## French-Russian Talks Point Up Soviet Goals

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, May 23 (NYT) — The excitement caused by President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's surprise renewal of East-West summitry has receded as the French government has acknowledged a lack of results. But the statements and explanations provoked by Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's meeting with the Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev, have thrown new light on Soviet policy and European reaction.

From Moscow's point of view, the meeting in Warsaw was the most dramatic success so far in what the West has come to view as a Kremlin peace offensive, which was evidently planned at about the same time as the intervention in Afghanistan.

The Soviet press headlined what it said was a Soviet-French joint communique after the meeting, although the French insisted that there was no such document, merely a statement that the meeting took place. The Soviet Communist Party newspaper, Pravda, also said that the encounter gave "the peoples a convincing new confirmation of the sense of responsibility and perseverance of our country, which is struggling for the establishment of a climate of confidence, of mutual comprehension and of cooperation in Europe."

Western Europe is being told with growing insistence by the Russians that the Soviet presence in Afghanistan is no threat to Europe but that peace is endangered by U.S. policy.

The political accompaniment to the Soviet military course has been going through stages. First was the campaign against the decision by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to deploy medium-range missiles in Western Europe. So far the effort has failed, although the missiles will not be available before 1983.

In partial response, NATO offered to negotiate away the missiles if the Soviet Union would stop deploying the heavy missiles it has aimed at Europe. About 150 tripartite SS-20s are already in place and one is being added each week.

so 150 more will have been deployed by the time the West's Pershing-2s are ready.

The flurry of diplomacy and declarations in recent weeks has shown that the Russians are not interested in negotiation at this stage and intend instead to increase their nuclear arsenal targeted on Europe. The carrot offered the West is only the possibility of forgoing that additional might, while the threat is that Europe could become a scene of nuclear devastation without the direct involvement of the United States.

Then came the Kremlin campaign in reply to the Western denunciation of the intervention in Afghanistan. First addressed to the Third World and to Communists in the West, it sought essentially to mobilize public opinion through fear of confrontation.

Now, with Mr. Brezhnev's meeting with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing to be followed by a visit of West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to Moscow in July, there is a third stage: offering continued detente and undisturbed relations to Western Europe provided it draws away from U.S. leadership. The Soviet

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moves have caused fright in Europe. Those who criticize the West European governments for hesitating to renege on their promises to support the U.S. effort to preserve peace through appeasement, and even of Vichy, the symbol of active collaboration with an invading power in hopes of mitigating its wrath.

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## U.S. Grants Chinese Interpreter Asylum, Provoking Fears of Damaged Relations

By Fox Butterfield

PEKING, May 23 (NYT) — A Chinese interpreter who had accompanied a delegation to the United States has asked for political asylum, Chinese officials said. He is the first Chinese known to have defected while in the United States.

The interpreter, Fu Xukun, 36, disappeared May 12 just before his group was scheduled to board a plane to return home, the officials said. He left his wife, a professor of German, and their 6-year-old daughter in Peking.

The Chinese government was at first uncertain what had happened. On inquiring, the Chinese Embassy in Washington was told by the State Department that Mr. Fu had requested and been granted asylum.

U.S. diplomats in Peking declined to discuss the case, but they are said to be concerned that it may prove an embarrassment in U.S.-Chinese relations, which have grown increasingly close since they were normalized last year. The highest Chinese military authority, Gen. Biao, who is secretary-general of the Military Affairs Commission, is scheduled to leave for Washington tomorrow to repay a visit by Defense Secretary Harold Brown last January.

Mr. Fu's defection came as a surprise to his family and friends, the sources added, for he was regarded as a considerate husband. His wife is said to have called his office in the China Travel Service, the state tourist organization, to ask why he had not returned.

A diplomat familiar with the incident said that Mr. Fu had a woman friend who went to the United States two weeks ago to study and that he had given this as the reason for his action. Some of Mr. Fu's friends suspect that the woman was another guide in the travel agency.

In contrast to the well-publicized defections from the Soviet Union, there have been almost no Chinese who defected while on trips abroad since the Communists came to power in 1949. This may be partly a result of a deep sense of cultural and ethnic loyalty; it may also be that those going abroad were in the past carefully screened and usually had to be party members.

In the last year, with China's improving relations with the West, the number of people going abroad has soared, and controls have been relaxed. Nearly 3,000 students are in the United States, Japan and Western Europe, and about 60 officials a month visit the United States.

According to friends Mr. Fu is an outgoing, lively man, though with a reputation for being cautious in expressing political opinions. In recent months he was said to have worried of his job as a tour guide because of the irregular hours and to have asked for a transfer, which was denied. His application to join the party was also reportedly denied.

Four weeks ago he was assigned to accompany a group of engineers and technical specialists who were to study hotel construction in preparation for building two hotels in Peking with U.S. companies.



Ariane rocket at take-off

## Inside Weekend

Monet's home to open in Giverny

A traveler's lament: It's always too late

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South Korean riot police form human barricade to block anti-government demonstrators in Kwangju during protests there.



## Nearly 99% of Egyptian Voters Favor Life Presidency for Sadat

By Christopher S. Wren

CAIRO, May 23 (UPI) — The Egyptian government today announced overwhelming popular approval of changes in the constitution that will give President Anwar Sadat unlimited terms in office and make Islamic justice the main source of the country's legislation.

Interior Minister Nabil al-Nasr said that yesterday's referendum on these and four other lesser constitutional amendments had been endorsed by 98.96 percent of the voters who turned up at the polls. He said that 10.3 million Egyptians had voted yes and that only 108,657 had voted no.

Mr. al-Nasr, who was in charge of

the running of the referendum, made the announcement in the company of Mr. Sadat after the two men attended Friday prayers at the mosque in the Egyptian leader's home village of Mit Abul-Kom in the Nile delta.

The referendum had been criticized by the Coptic Orthodox Church, which claims as many as 6 million members in Egypt. A government census reported four years ago that there were only 2.3 million Copts, creating a point of friction between the church and state.

The Copts had previously objected to having Sharia, as the Islamic legal code is called, assume a greater role in Egyptian law for fear that

it would subject their lives to Muslim constraints.

However, the constitutional amendment specifies in part that the existing personal status laws governing Muslims and Christians according to their respective religions would not be changed.

So lopsided a vote would mean that the great majority of Copts would have voted for the referendum in disregard of the mood in their church, which last month accused Muslim extremists of harassing Christians in Egypt. Some Copts said that they thought the balloting was rigged.

Even if irregularities occurred as some critics alleged, the referendum was a fresh expression of widespread support for Mr. Sadat, who has used the device before to secure a popular mandate for his policies.

An Egyptian reporter who visited two villages outside Cairo found that voters had no idea what the referendum was about but were eager to show their support for the Egyptian leader.

Today's newspapers reported virtually unanimous approval in many voting districts, including some with a sizeable Christian population. In some Muslim districts of the Nile delta, the newspaper Al Gomhouriya said, approval of the referendum was 100 percent.

The provision making Islamic law the principal source of legislation and not merely "a principal source" as the constitution specified earlier seemed intended to defuse fundamentalist Muslim disaffection with Mr. Sadat by stressing his adherence to Islamic precepts.

The 1971 constitution, which Mr. Sadat enacted the year after he took power, had stipulated that the president could serve only two successive six-year terms. Now Mr. Sadat can be reelected indefinitely rather than have to step down in 1982.

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Wearing heavy protective gear, this British soldier took part in a chemical warfare exercise Thursday near Porton, England, the first such maneuver by a NATO power.

## U.K. Simulates Killer Gas Attack In First NATO Chemical War Test

LONDON, May 23 (AP) — British soldiers took part yesterday in what the Defense Ministry said was the first large chemical warfare exercise organized by a NATO power, a defensive exercise seen by millions of television viewers.

Soldiers donned gas masks and other protective equipment as gas spraying aircraft swept 150 feet above them at Porton Down in western England. The gas was a nonlethal type, but the army said the protective clothing and training was designed to withstand several types of killer gas.

As the soldiers ducked into foxholes and pulled on gas masks, a commentator said they would have only nine seconds warning of a gas attack in a shooting war. They dobed powder on their clothing and masks to absorb chemical droplets. After the mock attack, the soldiers assembled equipment to test whether gas remained around them.

Courses in anti-chemical warfare training will be extended to as many troops as possible assigned to British Army forces in West Germany, part of the NATO alliance.

Defense Minister Francis Pym of Britain said last month that because Soviet forces are developing chemical weapons and delivery systems on a large scale, he is considering whether Britain should have them. But while the United States has purchased some British anti-chemical warfare equipment, the rest of the NATO alliance is divided on the issue.

## Negotiating Panel Formed

## Islamic Conference Offers Russians an Afghan Exit

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, May 23 (UPI) — Islamic foreign ministers in effect have offered the Soviet Union a chance to get out of Afghanistan gracefully by setting up a committee to open negotiations with all parties concerned in Afghanistan — including the Soviet Union — within a well-defined set of guidelines.

The 11th Islamic Conference officially ended yesterday, after an all-night session prolonged by debates on the Afghan question, with the committee's establishment. After the session, the ministers met for a formal closing ceremony in a cheery after-the-storm atmosphere.

The conference chairman, Agha Shahi, Pakistan's chief foreign policy adviser, called the resolution "a major step forward in the search for a political solution of the [Afghanistan] problem" and expressed hope it would be reciprocated by the Soviet Union.

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## Iran Shows Support for U.S. Blacks

## Hague Court to Give Hostage Suit Finding

TEHRAN, May 23 (UPI) — Thousands of Iranians, marching in support of the "brave struggle" by blacks in the United States, today demonstrated in Tehran and other cities where the U.S. hostages reportedly are held.

Meanwhile, the International Court of Justice in The Hague is expected to consider the U.S. attempt to rescue the hostages in its judgment tomorrow on the application the United States has filed against Iran.

The nationwide anti-U.S. demonstrations in Iran were organized by the National Mobilization Organization, which was set up recently to coordinate rallies supported by the Islamic regime. Religious leaders said the protests were called "to support the brave struggle of the American blacks against the capitalist and racist system." They apparently were triggered by the race riots in Miami.

In the northeastern city of Mashhad, demonstrators marched on the building where at least five of the U.S. hostages are said to be kept in custody of armed militants. The demonstrators shouted, "America, down with your deception" and "our martyrs' blood is dripping from your paws."

## Argument Unaltered

On the court action, a U.S. official in The Hague said today the April 25 rescue attempt did not in any way alter or affect the U.S. argument that Iran is in flagrant contravention of international law in its refusal to release the hostages.

According to one expert, however, the court might decide to consider the rescue attempt in light of its interim order of last December, in which the bench at the United Nations court called on the United States and Iran to "ensure that no action is taken which may aggravate the tension between the two countries or render the existing dispute more difficult of solution."

Swedish television reported today that Social Democratic Party leader Olof Palme and Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky will join Spanish Socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez on a trip to Iran to attempt to negotiate the release of the hostages.

The delegation, sponsored by Socialist International, will go to Tehran this weekend. Mr. Gonzalez's office announced his plans while the participation of Mr. Kreisky and Mr. Palme was confirmed by the headquarters of Socialist International in London.

## Canada to Impose Ban

OTTAWA, May 23 (UPI) — Canada will ban all exports to Iran except food and medicine, and is asking citizens to stop all travel to the country as long as U.S. citizens are held hostage.

"This is one more step to show Iran we are serious and we want the hostages released," External Affairs Minister Mark MacGuinn said yesterday. He had promised last month to tighten economic sanctions if Iranian militants did not release the hostages by last Saturday.

"We have taken measures that will lead to the defusing of the tense situation that presently exists in a large and geographically part of the world," Mr. Shahi said in his closing speech. Reviewing the conference's resolutions on the three main issues, he said the conference had:

• Reaffirmed the principal elements of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East and called for the restoration of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and statehood.

• Clearly declared itself opposed to any action against Iran's sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence and opposed to the imposition of economic sanctions against it, and deplored the increase of military presence and the escalation of the naval activities of great powers in the region.

• Reaffirmed its January resolution condemning Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and set up a committee to seek a solution on the basis of four principles: the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of all Soviet troops; respect for the inalienable national right of the Afghan people to choose their own socio-economic system and form of government without outside interference or coercion; respect for the national independence, territorial integrity and nonaligned status of Afghanistan; and the creation of conditions in Afghanistan that would enable refugees to return home in security and honor.

The committee's main functions would be to review the problem of Soviet troops and talk to all Afghan sides in an effort to achieve a national consensus, according to Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Prince Saud bin Faisal, a main proponent of a peaceful approach to the Afghan crisis. "This is an important test of will of the Soviet Union. If they want to get out of Afghanistan, the Muslim world has shown it is willing to cooperate," he said.

Tokyo, Bonn Endorsement  
BONN, May 23 (AP) — The foreign ministers of Japan and West Germany today endorsed efforts by the Islamic ministers to work for a withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan.

In a statement, the Foreign Office said Japan's Saburo Okita and West Germany's Hans-Dietrich Genscher "emphasize the importance of the fact that the Islamic states, and therefore an important section of the countries of the region, have spoken out emphatically for a solution to the Afghan crisis."

"Japan and the Federal Republic of Germany, together with their European partners, are conscious of the necessity of supporting, in the framework of the joint concept, the countries of the region in their efforts for economic and therefore political stability," the joint statement said.

Although the circumstances were different, the Pueblo incident of 1968 offers a rough parallel of what may be happening. Early that year, just as the presidential campaigns were getting under way in New Hampshire, the U.S. spy ship was seized by the North Koreans and its 83 crewmen taken prisoner.

President Johnson called up the reserves. Richard Nixon, a presidential candidate, charged the administration with an attempt to meddle in Cuba affairs. Last week the three countries sent delegations to Bern to discuss strategy to use in approaching Cuban President Fidel Castro.

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## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

### Cuba Rejects Multilateral Refugee Talks

KEY WEST, Fla., May 23 (UPI) — Cuba has rejected a proposed U.S., British and Costa Rican delegation that it participate in multilateral talks on the Cuban refugees who have been streaming into Key West, Radio Havana broadcast said today.

The broadcast, monitored in Miami, said Cuban officials considered proposed talks as an attempt by outsiders to meddle in Cuba affairs. Last week the three countries sent delegations to Bern to discuss strategy to use in approaching Cuban President Fidel Castro. Meanwhile, 1,821 more refugees arrived, bringing the total of who have come to Florida by sea to nearly 70,000. Also, the FBI newly arrived exile Enrique Castillo Hernandez, 41, at the Fort Ack, refugee camp on charges that he had hijacked a small plane from Miami to Cuba in 1964. Agents said he was identifying fingerprints.

### State Department Aide Hodding Carter

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP) — Hodding Carter 3d, who has State Department spokesman for more than three years, said today he is resigning, effective July 1.

Mr. Carter's face and voice have become known to millions as a result of his role as principal spokesman for administration on the Iranian hostage crisis. With the resignation of former State Cyrus Vance, his departure had been expected. Mr. Carter said he offered to resign to enable Secretary of State Muskie to select his own spokesman as soon as possible. He leaving was not based on any differences with Mr. Muskie, then new secretary as an "excellent man to work for."

### S. Africans Say 81 Namibia Insurgents

PRETORIA, May 23 (AP) — South African security forces black guerrillas and destroyed "huge amounts" of weapons and ammunition in northern South-West Africa (Namibia), military leaders announced today.

Five South African soldiers also were killed in what was said to be the highest death toll reported from one engagement in the 14-year territory, officials said.

The statement, issued here and in Windhoek, said: "The soldiers after they had walked into a huge enemy ambush on the border touches Angola and Zambia to the north. A hectic firefight started, security forces went over to the offensive immediately. The statement that the security forces drove back the attackers and later shot dead."

### 4 Die in 5 Guerrilla Attacks in El Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, May 23 (UPI) — Leftist guerrillas launched coordinated attacks today on five military command posts in El Salvador and at least four persons were killed, officials said.

At the national guard command post in Atiquia, 50 miles southeast here, fighting went on for three hours. Casualty reports were not immediately available. Almost simultaneously, about 20 leftist guerrillas attacked the national guard post in Santa Ana, 39 miles west of the military spokesman said, and two of them died during the 30-minute assault.

The spokesman said another group attacked the guard's command post in Carra, near Santa Ana. Officials in Metapan, 50 miles northwest here, said guerrillas attacked the national guard post and telecommunications employees. In Sonsonate, 39 miles west of Metapan, 15 guerrillas attacked the highway police post but no deaths were reported.

### Afghans Said to Fire on Schoolgirl Group

NEW DELHI, May 23 (UPI) — Government troops in the Afghan capital of Kabul opened fire yesterday on a group of schoolgirls protesting anti-Soviet demonstration, injuring as many as 20, a Western newspaper from the city said today.

He said between 10 and 20 teen-age girls were wounded when they fired into the crowd during one of an ongoing series of student demonstrations in the capital to protest the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. Scattered automatic weapons fire could be heard early today, but the city appeared calm, other travelers said. Soviet soldiers fired into a group of schoolgirls who took off their skirts and hared out to Afghan troops, saying, "You wear these, we'll fight the Russians until we're all reported today. It was not known whether any of the girls were wounded."

### Warsaw Jet Crash Blamed on Metal Fatigue

WARSAW, May 23 (Reuters) — Metal fatigue in an engine caused the crash of a Soviet-built Polish airliner near Warsaw March 14, a Polish official said today.

The findings of a government investigation published tonight blamed the four engines at the tail of the Ilyushin-262, broke apart, damaged the fuselage and the steering gear 70 seconds before the aircraft was to land at Warsaw Airport. There were no survivors.

"A turbine of the left inside engine was damaged as a result of metal fatigue and accidental circumstances and hidden faults in material technology which led to premature metal fatigue in the shaft," the investigation said. Thirty-one of the victims were Americans, including a team of U.S. boxers.

### Iran Issue Wanes Under Carter Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

The kind of crisis that would keep him locked in the White House, the volume of mail on the subject has dropped considerably. A spokesman said that over 27 weeks the White House received about 35,000 letters on the subject, or more than 1,300 a week. Now it receives about 637 a week.

Questions from newspapers, magazines and broadcasters about the hostages also have dropped sharply, the spokesman said.

The hostages and what the United States would do to free them were at the forefront of debate in the presidential campaigns — an issue, according to several public opinion polls, that helped the president in some of his early primary victories. There is now some evidence that the issue is in decline, with no measurable harm to Mr. Carter.

ABC News polled voters in two primary elections held after the rescue attempt — Maryland on May 13, and Indiana on May 6. Democrats were asked if they approved or disapproved of the way Mr. Carter was handling the situation in Iran. In Indiana, 63 percent approved and 29 percent disapproved. In Maryland, 49 percent approved and 43 percent disapproved. The question was also asked by The New York Times and CBS News in Pennsylvania on April 22, where the primary election was held before the mission. There, 46 percent approved and 49 percent disapproved.

Mr. Carter won in Indiana and Maryland; Sen. Edward Kennedy won in Pennsylvania. One apparent conclusion was that Mr. Carter did not seem to be having been hurt by the rescue mission or the sudden abandonment of his "Rose Garden" strategy of remaining in the White House.

### Pueblo Incident

Although the circumstances were different, the Pueblo incident of 1968 offers a rough parallel of what may be happening. Early that year, just as the presidential campaigns were getting under way in New Hampshire, the U.S. spy ship was seized by the North Koreans and its 83 crewmen taken prisoner.

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## Soviet Goals Illuminated

(Continued from Page 1)

signifying that the greater risk is to encourage aggression, that miscalculation would be in testing Moscow's resolve. It can continue step by step to achieve expansionist goals. The assessment underlies arguments that there is need for greater Western solidarity in opposing the Russians. Moscow is assumed to be clear about what it is doing and to believe that the West is neither willing nor able to resist effectively.

Soviet views of the world situation have stressed as grounds for confidence in Moscow the economic crisis in the West, Soviet military strength and the disorganization and preoccupations of the Third World.

The Soviet ambassador to France, Stepan Chervonko, said after Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's meeting with Mr. Brezhnev that France was important for peace because it had "greater possibilities than the U.S.S.R." in influencing such countries as Iran, Pakistan and China and that the United States and NATO were not trying to "reinforce their already superiority" over the Warsaw Pact's armed strength.

There has been no sign that basic Soviet policy has changed. It is, in effect, an extension to the world of the "Brezhnev Doctrine" proclaiming Moscow's right to use force to put down any threat to its security. A magazine that was originally applied to Czechoslovakia in 1968.

## Interview with a Gunman

The first ever interview with a gunman, the leader of the Group which occupied the Iranian embassy in London, early this month. Also a very first person view of the siege, from the inside. Both by one of the hostages — our editor.

Other features include reports on South Philippines, Afghanistan, South Yemen, Egypt, Libya, Middle East problem, Top postscript, News Notes, Economic Digest, etc.

Read it all in the May 23 issue of Impact International, the only current affairs magazine in English with a Muslim world perspective. A magazine for the ignorant as well as the informed, for both the prejudiced and the enlightened.

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## North Koreans Reassurances

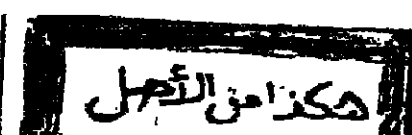
TOKYO, May 23 (AP) — North Korea said today it had no intention of intervening in the internal affairs of South Korea, North Korea's official news agency said.

A Radio Pyongyang report mentioned here quoted the agency as saying the situation in the south was caused by "military fascists." It also blamed the United States for the unrest and warned Washington not to stir up the Seoul government.

## Belgian Government Wins Assembly Test

BRUSSELS, May 23 (Reuters) — Belgium's lower house today gave a vote of confidence to the new government of Premier Wilfried Martens, 151 to 29.

The six-party coalition government, sworn in last weekend, is made up of the Flemish-speaking and French-speaking wings of the Social Christian, Socialist and Liberal parties. It commands 177 votes in the 212-seat assembly.





## S. Oil Stockpiling Resuming Soon

By Richard D. Lyons

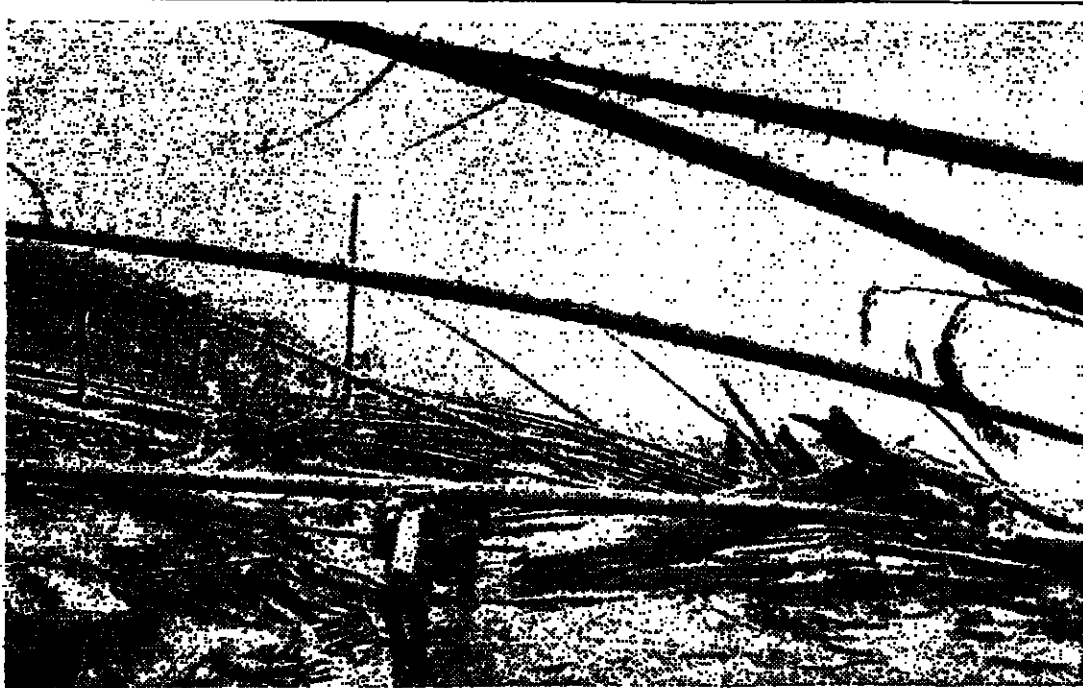
WASHINGTON, May 23 (NYT) — The Defense Department alone would need more than 1 million barrels of oil a day.

Rep. Stratton's legislation would permit oil produced on federal lands, such as the Elk Hills field in Kern County, Calif., to be used to fill the reserve, for which oil has not been purchased since November, 1978. Last year the Carter administration decided to resume purchases, earmarking more than \$1 billion for that purpose in the fiscal 1980 budget.

Early this year, however, Mr. Carter canceled the plans in an effort to placate the Saudis. In March, Energy Secretary Charles Duncan Jr. asked the Saudis to drop their opposition, but Saudi officials, including Mr. Yamani, remained adamant. Neither side has officially made this public.

The position of Mr. Yamani and other high-ranking Saudi officials is that the United States will not seriously conserve energy if large petroleum reserves are maintained. "The Saudis are genuinely interested in world energy conservation," a Washington official said. "They think it is in their self-interest, as well as ours and the world's in general."

Further, the Saudis are known to believe that U.S. pressure on Israel on such issues as self-determination for Palestinian Arabs would be undercut if the U.S. reliance on Saudi oil were lessened by a strategic reserve.



A search party of volunteers moves through an area about eight miles from Mount St. Helens, looking for people who have been missing since the volcano in southwestern Washington erupted.

### At Least 15 More Bodies Sighted

## Death Toll of U.S. Volcano Rises to 17

VANCOUVER, Wash., May 23 (AP) — With 17 bodies recovered and 71 persons missing near Mount St. Helens, search helicopters targeted areas in the eruption-devastated region where they said more dead could be found today. The toll of missing was expected to drop quickly with the recovery of at least 15 other bodies that reportedly have been sighted.

Flying conditions improved as

the rains ended and the forecast called for partially clearing skies.

Later yesterday, the Cowlitz County sheriff's department said that 17 bodies had been recovered since Sunday's eruption, which leveled 150 square miles of trees.

Early damage estimates rose past \$500 million, including \$260 million in crop damage east of the Cascades, \$200 million in felled timber and \$40 million worth of destruction to bridges and highways from floods and mud flows.

President Carter, after a helicopter tour of the southwest Washington region that he earlier declared a major disaster area, said, "It's a horrible sight. I don't know if there is anything else like it in the world."

Robert Stevens of the Federal Emergency Management Agency said a disaster relief center would be established today in nearby Kelso. He said the government was prepared to offer low interest loans, grants, unemployment compensation and housing assistance for up to one year for people displaced by the eruption.

Residents of ash-choked eastern Washington and northern Idaho got relief today as the rain helped settle the grit that had clogged machinery, made breathing difficult and stranded thousands of travelers.

The Department of Labor sent Spokane, Wash., \$210,000 to hire workers for ash cleanup. Mr. Carter told Idaho Gov. John Evans he would declare the northern part of the state an emergency area, opening the way for federal aid.

The volcano ejected only steam from its gaping crater yesterday but shot white plumes up to 20,000 feet at least once. Seismic noise — which some geologists say could mean the movement of molten rock deep within the peak — was recorded in the afternoon.

Tim Hatt, a geologist with the U.S. Geological Survey, called the eruption "a 10,000-year event. The odds of having another within a few weeks or years are statistically very small."

Reagan Out Front

Ronald Reagan appears to be an unbeatable frontrunner for the Republican nomination, a party worker in Paris said, adding: "Popular preferences in Europe started with [former NATO commander Gen.] Al Haig, then went to [John] Connally, then split between George Bush and Ronald Reagan. Now everybody seems to feel that Reagan has it."

It will be the first time that an overseas delegation is admitted to the Republican national convention. In previous campaigns, Republicans have concentrated on raising funds among overseas supporters, but Republicans abroad this time also worked on arousing voter interest.

For example, in France, Judith Bingham, a candidate for delegate, organized a film showing this month of taped interviews with the Republican candidates. About 250 persons attended the showing at a Paris hotel.

Europe-based Republicans say that they are finally convincing the national party leaders to pay attention to overseas Americans. "The last election could have turned out differently if the Republicans had won a few more votes from overseas," according to Tom Collins, an oil company executive in the Netherlands who heads Republicans in Europe.

Mr. Collins' straw polls indicate that 60 percent of Americans in Europe intend to vote Republican in November.

Since U.S. presidential elections are counted on a state-by-state basis, it is significant that many Americans abroad vote in so-called swing states with big electoral votes, Mr. Collins said. A Republican survey indicates a concentration of overseas votes in New York, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Texas and Oklahoma, he said.

Mr. Carter sent his letter to Sen. Stennis on May 15 when the House was just starting to debate the 30 percent increase in weapons' money.

As it turned out, the president's opposition might have made it more difficult for some Republicans to oppose the budget-busting bill for fear of being accused of being allied with Mr. Carter. The bill passed 338 votes to 62.

Mr. Brown wrote Sen. Stennis on May 20 that however appealing extra money for the Pentagon may appear, "funding for defense cannot be looked at in isolation. It must be balanced with nondefense funding requirements and with the need for fiscal responsibility."

"Substantial additions," Mr. Brown cautioned, "would skew that balance. It is not a prudent use of resources in fiscal 1981 to accept the very large increases proposed by the House."

Existing B-52 bombers can do that job for years to come, said Mr. Carter, and building "a second, extremely costly cruise missile platform is both premature and unnecessarily expensive."

He said he was equally concerned about the House authorization of Hiroshima Protests Nuclear Test Blasts

HIROSHIMA, Japan, May 23 (Reuters) — The city of Hiroshima today protested the latest underground nuclear detonations by the Soviet Union and United States, a city spokesman said.

Mayor Takeshi Araki sent a cable to Japan's ambassador in each country expressing anger at the tests, reported yesterday, the spokesman said. He said that Hiroshima has called protests over 201 known nuclear detonations since September, 1973.

## Co-Author of Love Canal Health Study Now Questions Affirmation of Danger

By Irvin Molinsky

WASHINGTON, May 23 (NYT) — The co-director of one of the studies that pointed to possible health hazards at the Love Canal pulled back from that position yesterday, saying, "I am not prepared to say that now."

The co-director, Dr. Stephen Barron, testified before two congressional subcommittees, which additionally received an evaluation questioning the significance of a second study that also indicated health hazards at the Love Canal, an area in Niagara Falls, N.Y., where chemical wastes had been dumped for many years. The study found indications of chromosome damage in residents.

The two disclosures led Rep. Norman Lent, R-N.Y., to assert that President Carter's emergency declaration Wednesday, which allowed for the evacuation of the Love Canal, was based on political rather than medical reasons.

The evaluation was nonetheless defended by Dr. David Rall, director of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, who said that the two reports in question were not the sole determining factors, but instead represented the final blocks in the construction of a decision.

Assistant Professor Dr. Barron, who is an assistant professor of neurology at the University of Buffalo, was asked by Rep. Lent if he and his colleague, Dr. Beverly Paige, were now backing off from their finding that there was an indication of damage to the nervous systems of Love Canal residents.

He replied that, following rigorous scrutiny to which his statistical findings were subjected, "I now feel that the data can no longer be interpreted that way." He added, "I now can say only that it indicates need for a broader survey."

Dr. Barron's statement was made to the House subcommittees on Oversight and Investigations and on Environment, Energy and Natural Resources, which also received the evaluation questioning the scientific validity of the other study.

That one was conducted by the Biogenics Corp. of Houston and indicated that 11 of 36 Love Canal residents had suffered chromosomal damage.

In an evaluation of the report submitted to Dr. Rall, three scientists noted these "obvious problem areas": a lack of a control group, a lack of information on possible variables (such as pre-existing conditions), ambiguous descriptions of the anomalies observed and "incomplete information on the methods used in recording."

The scientists concluded: "This 'Pilot Study Report,' we believe,

provides inadequate basis for any scientific or medical inferences from the data [even of a tentative or preliminary nature] concerning exposure to mutagenic substances because of residence in the Love Canal area."

The scientists who signed the report were Dr. Michael Bender of the Brookhaven (N.Y.) National Laboratory, Dr. Arthur Bloom of Columbia University and Dr. Sheldon Wolf of the University of California at San Francisco.

They also noted in their report that they had been unable to examine the slides and photographs at Biogenics, a reference to their having been barred admission. Dr. Rall shed light on that incident yesterday when he told the two subcommittees that the turning away occurred when the scientific director of Biogenics recognized one member of the panel as a person with whom he had shared a mutual animosity.

Dr. Rall, however, insisted that even with the shortcomings, the two studies indicated a need to act at the Love Canal because they followed "the accumulated weight of evidence over the years."

"I am pleased that these 700 families have the opportunity to live away from the Love Canal," Dr. Rall said, and he was supported by Rep. Albert Gore Jr., D-Tenn., who said of the Barron-Paige and

Biogenics studies, "It was a straw that broke the bureaucratic camel's back."

Rep. Lent was unconvinced. He said that the reports might have caused unnecessary anguish and that their release borders on irresponsibility. He noted that the evacuation decision was made at the White House instead of at the Environmental Protection Agency, a clear sign to him that it was done for political reasons.

When asked later what those reasons might be, he replied, "The president saw this was a way he could get himself a lot of nationwide publicity."

Rep. Lent charged that the leading political operative in the president's decision-making was the president's special assistant for intergovernmental affairs, Jack Watson. Mr. Watson called these assertions ridiculous.

"I would suggest that the congressman go to Niagara Falls and talk with the people at the Love Canal — as we have done — and draw his own conclusions from conversations with those people," Mr. Watson said.

"Those people have been barraged for two years by one report after another; none have been conclusive in their own right, but they have all indicated the possibility of harm. Until we can get all of these health studies properly assessed, the fair thing to do is to work with the state to temporarily relocate these people," he said.

Committee Gets U.S. Senate Bill On Toxic Wastes

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP) — Legislation creating a \$500-million fund to clean up toxic chemical waste dumps was sent to the Senate Environment Committee yesterday, reviving environmentalists' hopes that the bill could be passed by Congress this year.

The bill, which would raise money through fees on the chemical industry, is aimed at situations such as New York's Love Canal, where abandoned and often forgotten chemical dumps are discovered to present a major health hazard.

The proposal, being considered by two subcommittees together, was bogged down while lawyers debated the extent to which chemical companies should be held liable for toxic dumps. The environmental pollution and resource protection subcommittees voted yesterday to let the question, which remains unresolved, be decided in full committee.

Paul Fadelli, an aide on the environmental pollution subcommittee, said the full Environment Committee will begin work on the bill in the first week of June.

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Maurice Strong, Chairman of the International Energy Development Corp., and Ulf Lantzke, Executive Director of the International Energy Agency, will also be featured speakers at this two-day working seminar designed for senior executives involved in energy, finance and closely related fields.

The outlook for supply and demand will be presented by Adnan Janabi, Head of OPEC's Department of Economics and Finance, and by Herman Franssen, Chief Economist designate of the IEA. John Lichtblau, Executive Director of the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation, will moderate the session.

Heads of three major oil companies, Abdulhady Taher of Petromin, Herbert Goodman of Gulf and Marcello Colitti of

ENI, will discuss oil market strategies for the 1980's. Frank Ikard, former President of the American Petroleum Institute, will chair their discussion.

The conflicts—and possible areas of agreement—on recycling surpluses will be examined by Taki Rifai of B.A.I.I., Kevin Pakenham of Amex Bank Limited and Nobumitsu Kagami of Nomura Research Institute.

A major session will also be devoted to the financing of future energy needs, with presentations by Nureddin Farrag, Chief Executive of Arab Petroleum Investments Corp., Howard Macdonald, Group Treasurer of Royal Dutch/Shell, Harold Hammer, Vice-President of Chase Manhattan Bank's Petroleum Division, Javier Perez Piquon of Nacional Financiera de Mexico and Frank Zarb, Partner, Lazard Freres, New York and former Director of the U.S. Federal Energy Agency.

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### House Budget Additions Called Unbalanced

## ter Says More Arms May Hurt Defense

George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, May 23 (WP) — Sen. Carter and Defense Secretary Harold Brown have sent letters to the Senate warning that the House budget would hurt rather than help defense.

Mr. Carter wrote Chairman John D. Stennis, of the Senate Services Committee, that the House budget would "adversely affect military readiness."

Mr. Brown, in a separate letter to Stennis, attacked the House budget as "a serious misallocation of resources and, in effect, jeopardizes the added capability we all seek."

House action was one in a string of pro-defense Congress in recent months. Brown's letters present the few instances the administration has resisted and argued for

for the Appropriations Committee to structure a 1981 defense appropriations bill consistent with a balanced budget without severe reductions in operations and personnel areas critical to the readiness and capability of our forces.

The big addition, Mr. Carter continued, "could adversely affect today's military readiness by forcing offsetting reductions in the operations and personnel accounts later in the congressional process."

"I urge you," Mr. Carter wrote Sen. Stennis, "to give particular attention to the priority needs of the operations and personnel accounts later in the congressional process."

Existing B-52 bombers can do that job for years to come, said Mr. Carter, and building "a second, extremely costly cruise missile platform is both premature and unnecessarily expensive."

He said he was equally concerned about the House authorization of Hiroshima Protests Nuclear Test Blasts

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## Another Bomb From India?

The five members of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, who hardly ever agree on anything, voted 5-0 last week. They concluded that two proposed exports of nuclear fuel destined for India did not meet the requirements of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Act of 1978 and therefore could not be approved. The export licenses now go to the president, who may override the NRC. Several aspects of the NRC decision, however, should make the president rethink his announced intention of approving the exports.

The central pillar of the administration's nonproliferation policy, and of the law Congress enacted in support of it, and of the landmark Nonproliferation Treaty, is reliance on an international system of controls and inspections known as safeguards. The treaty requires its signatories to put all of their nonmilitary nuclear facilities under safeguards. However, many recipients of U.S. nuclear supplies have not signed the treaty. The fundamental contribution of the 1978 law was its requirement that an absolute condition of future U.S. nuclear exports would be the functional equivalent of treaty membership: full safeguards.

Congress allowed a two-year grace period so exports could continue to nations that did not meet the safeguards requirement. That period expired on March 10. However, in

asking for the NRC's approval, the Department of State argued that the two Indian licenses should be considered as falling within the allowed grace period because the shipping date that India had intended fell before March 10. After extensive review of the legislative history of the law, the NRC unanimously disagreed.

Its decision puts the proposed exports in a new light, because now presidential approval would require the first waiver of the law's central principle—and for the very nation that exploded a nuclear weapon in 1974 and whose government now regularly asserts its right to repeat that event if it so chooses.

Congress, which also plays a role in approving these licenses, must also reassess the Indian exports. For if the safeguards requirement is waived for India, all hope for getting other nations to comply—Argentina and South Africa, for example—dissolves.

It has been reported that the president has already assured Prime Minister Indira Gandhi that he will approve the licenses. It will therefore be difficult for him not to. It will be even more difficult, however, for him to explain the undoing, at his hands, of his nonproliferation policy. What is Mr. Carter waiting for—another Indian bomb?

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Facing Up to a Gasoline Tax

In a shortsighted effort to save his beleaguered oil import fee, the president has linked the fee to a balanced budget. Reducing oil imports and balancing the budget are vital national goals, but if either is to succeed, they must be individually designed and kept completely separate.

The confusion arises from the structure of the fee itself, ambiguous from the start. If its purpose was to lower gasoline use substantially, and also to reduce the country's dependence on foreign oil and the resulting dollar drain, the proposed 10-cent-a-gallon fee was much too small. At a minimum, a 50-cent fee—as candidate John Anderson has proposed—is needed. [Mr. Carter proposed a 50-cent fee in 1977, but it was killed by the House Ways and Means Committee.] To contribute to deeper changes in automobile use and adjustments in the large portions of the economy that are tied to the auto, the fee should quickly rise to the levels found in all other industrialized nations: between \$1 and \$2 a gallon. But if the fee was designed to raise revenue and help balance the budget, it was much too big.

With the import fee now tied up in court and with large majorities of both houses of Congress strongly opposed to it, what options are left for the president? The bold move would be to withdraw the import fee and end the complex but irrelevant arguments over whether it is or isn't a violation of the Trade Expansion Act. The president could then send to Congress a 50-cent, fully refundable, gasoline tax proposal and explain to the country that this is what the national security demands.

The need for the United States to lower its

oil imports—not because there isn't enough oil right now, but in order to avert further OPEC price increases by creating a buyers' market—is now beyond dispute. Nor should it be argued that gasoline use is the largest available pool of conservable oil. Automobiles and light trucks consume an amount of gasoline equal to more than 80 percent of oil imports. Recent experience has demonstrated, furthermore, that gasoline price increases cause much larger decreases in gasoline use than economists have confidently predicted.

The key to making a gasoline tax politically acceptable is that it must be simply and fully refundable. If it is not, Congress will get embroiled in an endless debate over which interests get what proportion of its revenues. Some interests will win, more will lose, and the proposal will finally be defeated. More important, a direct rebate to all adults should be not just acceptable—but even attractive—to a majority of Americans who will be able to use it as they individually choose: either to pay for more gasoline or as a source of additional income.

The president and his administration seem to have understood the need to lower imports and gasoline use long ago. Where they have erred is in not making that need clear to the American public. Knowing Congress' resistance to the idea, the administration has tried to finesse each proposal to lower imports—this time hoping that Congress couldn't resist the \$10 billion bonus to help balance the budget. This approach has not worked—and will not work. The gasoline tax needs to be faced head-on.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### The Realities of Afghanistan

The West has now had almost five months to work out its response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. . . . Few of the more specific components of the West's response have worked as the Americans intended. . . . Washington's allies are still arguing about the extent to which economic sanctions should be applied to the Soviet Union, and the American grain embargo looks like hurting the U.S. as much as it does its adversary. . . . The Olympic boycott has not achieved the response hoped for. The reaction from the Third World now also shows signs of faltering. . . . The Islamic countries. . . . Have to cope with realities. The fact of the matter is that the Soviet Union is extremely close to them, the U.S. far away. In addition, close ties with the West, as Iran has shown, can nowadays be an unwanted encumbrance. If the West is unable effectively to protect its power in the Middle East, it cannot blame local rulers for seeking their salvation by other means. . . .

As the Soviet Union digs in in Afghanistan, the Islamic countries' attention is bound to swing back to the intractable issue of Middle East politics that revolve around Israel, Egypt and the Palestinians. It may be difficult to pursue it in an American election year, but the Middle East cannot be stabilized without a settlement of the Palestinian question.

—From the Financial Times (London).

### No Reconciliation in Yugoslavia

Dr. Gustav Husak has just been elected to another five-year term as President of Czechoslovakia. He is just as much a product of aggression as is Mr. Babrak Karmal in Afghanistan, just as much the unsuccessful and isolated leader of an occupied country. . . . He made no visible attempt at reconciliation. . . .

The reforms were all abandoned, and the country came to be run by mean-spirited mediocrities.

The mixture has not worked. Living standards have been stagnant or in decline since the price rises of 1978. The economy is in crisis not only because of external factors but also because of just those rigidities in the system which provoked the thinking which led up to the reforms of 1968. . . . Meanwhile pressure increases on those few brave people who engage in peaceful opposition. . . . Worse still are the appalling conditions under which political prisoners are held. . . .

Czechoslovak officials are sometimes given to wondering in pained tones why their relations with foreign countries are so bad.

The answer is very simple. Until they can achieve a reconciliation with their own people they cannot expect reconciliation abroad.

—From the Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 24, 1905

NEW YORK — One of the most notable successes in the annals of drama was achieved last night by Miss Bertha Kalisch, who appeared for the first time on the English-speaking stage, playing M. Sardou's "Fedora" at the American Theater. For the last 10 years she has been playing in Yiddish in the Thalia Theater in the Jewish section of New York, and her translation to the American is something akin to the translation of an actress from a second-rate theater in the East End of London to a classic house at the West End. All the dramatic critics of the leading papers today unite in pronouncing Miss Kalisch a phenomenal success, despite the difficulty of playing in a language new to her.

### Fifty Years Ago

May 24, 1930

MILAN — The entire population of Milan and thousands from the surrounding towns greeted Signor Mussolini today, the anniversary of Italy's entry into the war and the last day of the Duce's tour of Tuscany and Lombardy. Speaking in the vast cathedral square despite persistent rain, the Premier vigorously defended the Fascist regime, saying, "I am the chief and creator of Fascism. I will defend it and promise its development. The Italian people is armed and sure of its destiny." He denied that his present tour was connected with the economic situation in Italy. "The economic situation in Italy is no different from that in other countries," he said.



## Carter Enigma Keeps Europe at a Distance

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — President Carter and the allies have been fussing with one another lately, which is what allies and cats and dogs usually do, but this time there are fundamental differences of policy and personality.

Paris is going off on its own and negotiating with the Soviets without consulting Washington in advance. London is rejecting its agreement on economic sanctions against Iran. Mr. Carter's appeals to boycott the Moscow Olympic Games are being ignored. It would be a mistake to think this is just some casual misunderstanding.

The hard fact is that, right or wrong, fair or not, the allies simply don't believe in Jimmy Carter's policies, don't even know which of his policies to believe in, and also, and most seriously, wonder about him. They go along part way, because they are even more worried about Ronald Reagan than they are about Mr. Carter, but until the U.S. election is over in November, they are going their own independent ways.

This is not really an argument about "consultation." The president of France, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, did not consult Washington before meeting with President Leonid Brezhnev of the Soviet Union in Poland. President Carter did not consult with the allies before ordering a military raid in Iran to rescue the American hostages.

### Deeper Problem

The problem is much deeper than that. The allies simply don't agree with Mr. Carter that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is the greatest threat to world peace since the last world war.

They don't agree that economic sanctions against the Soviet Union or refusing to send their athletes to the Moscow Olympics will change Soviet policy in Afghanistan. They don't agree that economic sanctions against Iran will liberate the American hostages. They may be right or they may be wrong, but that's the way they analyze the dilemma.

Also, they don't agree with Mr. Carter's policy toward the PLO and Israel, especially since they think they know from their own private conversations with Mr. Carter that he is financing an Israeli policy on the West Bank and Gaza that he opposes privately.

This is not to say that the allies are right. If they had backed Mr. Carter in a common front with effective sanctions against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, and against Iran for its seizure of American officials in violation of all the rules of diplomatic order, this whole tragedy might have been avoided. But they didn't. They followed their own national interests—being nearer to the intimidating military of the Soviet Union, and more dependent than the United States on the oil and trade of the Middle East.

### Puzzled by Carter

Also, they are puzzled by Mr. Carter. One day he wants sanctions against Iran, and then withdraws them, and then calls on everybody to impose them later on. He opposes talks by Cy Vance with Soviet

Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, then agrees to talks with Mr. Gromyko by his new secretary of state, Edmund Muskie, and is then angry when the president of France talks to Mr. Brezhnev in Poland without prior consultation.

One would have thought the French would have minded their manners, and at least avoided lectures on the importance of "consultation" before going off on their own without consultation. But that is not the main point.

The main point is that the Western world is at a critical stage in its relations with the Soviet Union—also in its relations with Iran, Israel, the Arab states, the European allies and Japan—and is divided about how to deal with all this.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing went to Poland to see Mr. Brezhnev, not to

oppose Washington's policy of getting the Soviet Army out of Afghanistan, but to support it. He didn't persuade Mr. Brezhnev, and he irritated Mr. Carter by trying, but at least he made his point—that it was important to keep in touch with the Soviets, even if he failed.

The allies are not opposing Mr. Carter's objectives. They just think he is not handling them very well, and needs some help. This infuriates Mr. Carter, who thinks he doesn't need help and would solve the problems of Afghanistan and Iran if only the allies would shape up, shut up and support him.

### Lost Confidence

There is a problem here that Mr. Carter has not yet faced, even if he wins another four years in the White House. The sad fact is that

he has lost the confidence of his major allies, which is why they're going off on their own.

If Jimmy Carter cannot gain the support of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in West Germany, President Giscard d'Estaing in France, and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in Britain, who are probably more intelligent and supportive of the United States than any other potential leaders in the alliance, then he will be in deep trouble, even if he wins a second term.

He does not have that support now. In fact, they support him more in public, fearing Mr. Reagan, than they do in private. He is in difficulty, not mainly with his adversaries abroad or at home, but with his friends and with those who wish him well but are disappointed by his performance.

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## From America, With Apathy

By William Pfaff

SAN DIEGO — Nearly everyone complains about the quality of the American presidential candidates and the fearful choice between Ronald Reagan and Jimmy Carter. Yet Americans have only themselves to blame. The primaries started out with a wider prospect. If John Connally and Sen. Bob Dole are out of the race, Sen. Alexander Haig never in it, Sen. Edward Kennedy and George Bush nearly out, and Rep. John Anderson forced into a hopeless third-party bid, it must be because people didn't want them. They didn't vote for them.

Those who voted in the primaries have done so for Mr. Carter and Mr. Reagan. But there certainly is not much enthusiasm evident here for either man.

People seem resigned, apathetic. There is a mood of pessimism, and even of victimization. People say there is nothing individuals can do to change things. University students talk vaguely of the power of vested interests, the multinational corporations, the Trilateral Commission, the Council on Foreign Relations, the Chase Bank. For those on the left, these groups stand for the moneyed establishment that always manages to have its way. For those on the right, these are forces of liberalism determined to run the country under either Democratic or Republican president.

### Powerlessness

Iran contributes mightily to this atmosphere of powerlessness. The Iranian radicals, with their banners claiming, "There is nothing the United States can do!" find a sullen, resentful acquiescence among ordinary Americans. There seems to be nothing to do that will make things worse. To these Americans, there also seems nothing that the United States can do about Afghanistan. The Russians boldly do what they want but the United States is thwarted. The allies don't help. The Olympics boycott is resisted. Sanctions are unpopular. European and Japanese support for American inti-

atives in both the Afghanistan and Iranian affairs has been weak and grudging. This is very bitterly felt in the United States.

Yet there again, as with the poverty of the presidential candidates, there is a contradiction. There certainly are things the United States could do, or has tried to do, in both these crises, and a more coherent and competently executed policy might have found a great deal more support in Bonn, and even in Paris and Tokyo, than actually has been the case. If the allies today are beginning to think (as London's Spectator magazine recently put it) that they "must soon decide that they must fend for themselves against Russian power, either by accommodation or by mutual self-defense," this is not a conclusion that is welcome in London or Bonn.

### Baffling to Americans

It follows from a conviction (quoting the same source) "that the United States can no longer be relied upon as an ally." That this can even be argued baffles and infuriates most Americans. They ask what the United States could have done in recent years. These have been bad years. Much has gone wrong. What do the allies want? But then this reaction brings us back to the belief in forces gone out of control, to powerlessness.

It is a great novelty for Americans to believe themselves thwarted, and Americans have tended—as everyone knows—to treat political and military struggles as matters of good guys in white hats and bad ones in black hats. But always before there was no doubt about mastering the challenge or about who would win. The American self-image has been of good citizens going out to fight the crooks, the bosses, the vested interests—or the Communists or Nazis—and winning. Frontiersmen or homesteaders reluctantly takes his rifle down from the wall and goes out to settle trouble. Mr. Smith goes to Washington and wins the battle for the

little man. But now even idealistic young Americans, students here at the University of California, anxious about their country, think it absurd to talk about one man changing things. Their fate—the country's fate—is out of their hands, they are saying.

And on the television, the most poisonous awful television of any developed country in the contemporary world, evangelical preachers talk a mixture of geopolitics and apocalyptic religion. America's enemies are identified with the Antichrist. Threats to Israel and to Jerusalem are described as fulfilling the prophecies. Commercial messages offer timed or dried survival foods to stock the shelves in the mountains where prudent families will wait out the worst. Whether the worst will be revolution, anarchy, or mere nuclear war, is not clear.

It is an unpredictable mood. Americans wanted Mr. Carter, took him from obscurity, and elected him. No special interest did that. The special interests in 1976 were behind more plausible candidates. Americans now seem to want Mr. Reagan. They vote for him. He is high in the national polls. Americans are turned inward, and Reagan is a rhetorical nationalist with simple ideas about the world abroad.

He represents an escape, but one wonders whether it is understood as an escape from frustration, or from obligation and seriousness. The country is restless with these presidential candidates it presents to itself, but their mediocrity follows from the society's acceptance of intellectual mediocrity, bad schools, mercenary elites, the tyranny of money. Tocqueville wrote in 1840 that "I confess that I apprehend much less for democratic society from the boldness than from the mediocrity of desires. What appears to me most to be dreaded is that . . . ambition should lose its vigor and its greatness." But that would now seem the case. It does not have to be so; but for the present it is so.

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## Letters

### On Press Freedom

Alvaro Lopez Alonso, the vice president of the Madrid chapter of Spain's Press Association, has deemed my article on threats to freedom of the press in Spain to be "just groundless" (IHT, May 15).

The jail sentence imposed by Spain's Supreme Court on the editor of that country's leading newspaper, which was announced after the article was published, has been widely reported abroad, as has the fast-increasing number of judicial actions—both civil and military—against journalists. Thus, I doubt that my statements can be termed "groundless."

Of course, Mr. Lopez's association, which for four decades thrived as the only legal journalists' organization here, has officially described those judicial actions as "exceptions which may not be construed as a general rule," adding that "press freedom in Spain is now at a level similar or higher than in the countries which have a democratic tradition in Europe."

The Press Association has put together a proposal for new press legislation which reintroduces many Franco-era curbs, including the compulsory licensing of journalists. This licensing system was explicitly and specifically condemned by the International Press Institute, in a declaration on Spain that was unanimously adopted at its recent meeting in Florence. On May 20, the Spanish Committee of IPI unanimously ratified that declaration.

Madrid.

### Facts on Hebron

David Shipley's story on the ambushing of Jewish extremists in Hebron (IHT, May 6) selected a few crucial facts. First, the Jewish settlers ambushed were in the West Bank contrary to international law. Second, most of the settlers—and three of the victims—have a military background. Third, most of these extremists are not even native-born Israelis but trouble-making immigrants imported from wealthy

Western societies. Fourth, the ideology, words and actions of these settlers is a threat to the livelihood and lives of the Palestinian Arabs whom they are determined to replace. When an American comes to a Palestinian town, destroys property, roughs up civilians under the protection of a sympathetic occupier

and advocates an ideology that maintains his right to live there over that of the local citizens, it could be said that he is acting provocatively. Any "restraint" shown in the past was surely on the part of his ideological victims.

CHARLES OLIVER.

Beirut.

## The EEC As Refuge For Spain

By Jose Martinez Soler

MADRID — Spain's identity as a European country is still not clear to Spaniards and foreigners alike. Strong historical, centrifugal and centripetal tendencies compete to draw us nearer to the rest of Europe as a model and, conversely, to fling us away from it into isolation. The debate over Spain's European identity involves a decisive issue for our future: Spain's future membership in the European Economic Community.

The classic refrain "Europe ends at the Pyrenees" has been engraved on the hearts of many Spaniards for centuries. In Europe, many historical reasons have contributed to Spain's negative image: the sinister legend of Philip II, the decline of the Spanish Empire and Spain's consequent political and economic isolation; economic, scientific and technical backwardness; religious and civil wars; and, above all, a permanent historical suspicion that Spaniards, in spite of the Inquisition (or rather because of it) were not true Christians Europeans but rather a mixture of Moorish and Jewish converts. If we add to these considerations the exotic images of bullfighters, gypsies, flamenco dancers, Civil Guards, and ungovernable nuns and priests, it may indeed seem that "Spain is different," as a Franco-era tourist slogan proclaimed.

### Feeling European

In fairness, we Spaniards clearly feel European, although an inferiority complex makes us see ourselves as second-class Europeans. But this complex is disappearing to the degree that the democratic transition is transforming Spaniards into masters of their own destiny. Clearly, Spain belongs to the industrialized West rather than to the Third World, and sooner or later we will enter the Common Market. However, in the last few years influential currents of opinion have begun to point out that a fate worse than not joining Europe is joining it simply out of inertia.

During the Franco dictatorship, many of us wanted to be more like the Europeans, while the official line maintained that foreign countries were the fountains of all our troubles. In the last years of Francoism, during the general economic growth of the West, democratic Europe became our dream and model. To speak or write euphemistically about Europe in Franco Spain simply meant to speak of democracy. As repression increased, "Europe" would draw away. The Common Market always slammed its door to Franco's fascist regime. Political problems were the main obstacle to our membership. With those problems now resolved, Europe has given a political "yes" to Spain's EEC membership, scheduled for 1983; amidst immediate economic complications has appeared. Now that we have democracy, our fervor for Europe cooling off although we continue daydream about European integration out of sheer habit.

### 'Not at Any Price'

The slogan "Europe, yes, but not at any price" sums up current sentiments. The negotiations will be difficult since Spanish agricultural fighters the French, who oppose Spain's entry into the Common Market, always have managed to survive as a result of tariff protection. EEC membership offers Spain more advantages that disadvantages, and we really have no other option.

Ford's large investments in Valencia, General Motors' ambitious plans in Saragossa, and large Japanese investments will provide them with advantageous conditions in Europe when Spain joins the Common Market. Spain is being transformed into the industrial center of a post-industrial Europe. With unemployment at over 10 percent, any creation of new jobs is bound to be beneficial.

Obviously we are condemned to reach an understanding with Europe, even with France. But we have chosen the worst time to negotiate: a worldwide economic and energy crisis that has emphasized the frailty and lack of solidarity in the Common Market. Negotiations are going to fortify defensive trade barriers. In these economically troubled times, there is a powerful reason to insist on Spanish membership in the EEC: If Europeans are going to protect themselves from the world economic crisis by elevating their tariffs and raising protective trade walls, it would be better to have the storm catch us inside the walls. As we say here in Spain, "May it catch us duly confessed and pardoned."

Jose Martinez Soler, former foreign editor and now chief economics editor of El Pais, a Madrid daily, wrote this article for The New York Times.

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## Face Tough Stance by State, Lack of Unity

## French Student Protests Appear to End

By Thomas Kamran

PARIS, May 23 (IHT) — After a week of strikes and violent demonstrations, the movement of revolt that swept through France's universities appears to be coming to an end, stymied by a tough governmental stance, lack of unity and support among students and the pressure of final exams.

At a lunch today with the rectors of the 27 regional school and university academies, Prime Minister Raymond Barre, a former university professor, declared:

"The government will not let disorder rise in the university again. It will not let its image in the country and throughout the world be besmirched by an attitude of weakness towards these wreckers, political fanatics and practitioners of urban guerrilla warfare."

Mr. Barre had said last week, "We do not want our universities to be rubbish dumps."

## Foreign Enrollment

Last week's clashes, reminiscent of the student-worker revolt of May, 1968, stemmed from the government's attempt to crack down on the enrollment of foreign students. In today's climate of austerity, governments all over Europe have tried to curtail the university budgets and limit the number of foreign students.

In France, universities in Paris, Grenoble, Nice, Rennes, Caen and Lyons have been on strike this year to protest a governmental decree that requires foreign students to take a French language test before they can enroll in a university.

The student movement, widely followed in the provinces, had little success in Paris. It has caught on only at the University of Paris' Jussieu campus; in the Latin Quarter,

where part of the university was occupied by opponents of the decree.

On May 13, riot police moved to clear protesters from the campus after a bus was burned in front of the university. During the police action, Alain Begrand, an unemployed 30-year-old, fell to his death jumping from one roof to another. His death triggered an immediate and violent reaction by students and autonomes, extreme leftists who belong to no political organization and who openly defy authority.

More than 1,000 persons

marched through Montparnasse and the Latin Quarter, to cries of "copa, fascists, murderers," smashing windows and overturning cars. The next day, an estimated 3,000 persons marched from Jussieu to the Invalides in the 7th arrondissement in a demonstration that ended in violence as autonomes, hurling firebombs, fought with riot police.

## Police Criticized

Francois Mitterrand, the leader of the Socialist Party, contended that the autonomes were sent by the police in order to create disturbances. Mr. Mitterrand was to meet with the government this afternoon to discuss with him what he called "the extremely suspicious things that are happening at the university today."

The national press, including the newspaper "Le Monde," reported that policemen dressed in civilian clothes mingled with the protesters and beat them up. Witnesses said that they had not seen such tension since the uprising of May, 1968.

But the comparison with May, 1968, stops there. Unlike that highly political, organized revolt, when students and workers united in a common front against the government, this year's movement was short-lived and, after the violent clashes, could no longer enlist the support of many students. Due to the present economic situation and tight job market, students are more concerned with getting their degrees than with politics.

Although they oppose the government's attempts to control higher education and believe that some form of action is necessary, most apparently disagree with the autonomes' provocative attitude justifies the repression of the police.

This week, after going on strike on Monday and Tuesday, universities throughout France resumed normal activities. Some students even confessed that they went on strike only to have one more week to prepare their exams. Students at the Jussieu campus said that they would "go back to the initial objectives" of their movement: "The racist and selective character of the decree" concerning foreign students.

## Lisbon Cabinet Gives Up Bid to Denationalize

LISBON, May 23 (Reuters) — Portugal's rightist government admitted defeat today in its battle with the military to open nationalized sectors of the economy to private investment.

A Cabinet statement said that the government would stop trying to pass a law to allow private investment in areas of the economy, including banking and insurance, until after the October general elections.

On Wednesday, the Military Council of the Revolution voted as unconstitutional, for the third time in two months, a government bill to redefine the limits of the public and private sectors. The Cabinet statement said the council decision was an obstacle to promoting investment and achieving economic recovery.

It accused the council, a nonelected military body set up by a constitutional amendment under President Antonio Ramalho Eanes, of blocking legislation for political rather than constitutional reasons. Portuguese industry came under state control at the height of Communist influence in 1975.

The ruling rightist coalition under Premier Francisco Sa Carneiro is pinning its hopes on winning this year's general and presidential elections in order to revise the Socialist-leaning constitution so as to push through its free enterprise economic program.

## Chicago Sun-Times Head

CHICAGO, May 23 (UPI) — James Hoge, 44, has been elected publisher of the Chicago Sun-Times, succeeding Marshall Field 5th. Mr. Hoge will become the newspaper's fourth publisher and the first who is not a member of the Field family. He will assume his new post June 10.

## INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

## AUSTRALIAN SPORTS INSTITUTE DIRECTOR

The Australian Sports Institute will be established in Canberra, Australia's capital city from January 1981. A Director is being sought to administer and develop the Institute's program. The Institute will give Australian sportsmen and women the opportunity to pursue their sporting interests to the highest level, while allowing them to continue their education or careers. Facilities and top coaches will be provided to enable national standard athletes to receive specialized coaching in selected sports. There will also be opportunities for national squads and national teams to use the Institute's facilities and services. A sports science laboratory and sports medicine services will be provided.

The headquarters of the Institute will be located in the National Indoor Sports Centre adjacent to the National Athletics Stadium and the Canberra College of Advanced Education, which will offer a degree course in sports studies from 1981.

Development of the Institute's policies will be the responsibility of a Board of Management which comprises people eminent in sport and business. The Director will be a member of and responsible to this Board. He or she will be responsible for the day to day management and development of the Institute's programs and for liaison with tertiary education institutions and business, to promote the full use of the Institute.

The successful applicant will be an innovator and developer with outstanding managerial ability, leadership qualities and initiative. Academic qualifications are highly desirable. The Director will have a proven record of sporting achievement and/or success in business or academic fields related to sport.

The Director will be appointed for a period of two years, with the option of renewal. It is expected he or she will take up the appointment in August 1980, or as soon as possible thereafter. A total remuneration package, within the range A\$35,000-A\$40,000 p.a. is negotiable, according to experience.

The conditions of employment will include four weeks, annual leave, cumulative sick leave and fares and removal expenses, if appropriate.

Applications and requests for further information should be addressed to:  
The Secretary - DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS,  
P.O. Box 1252, Canberra City, ACT 2601, Australia.

Closing date for applications: June 21, 1980.

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## Kurosawa and Fosse Films Share Top Prize at Cannes

By Thomas Quinn Curris

CANNES, May 23 (IHT) — Akira Kurosawa's "Kagemusha," an epic of knightly battles in 16th-century Japan, and Bob Fosse's "All That Jazz," an extravaganza of a fast-living Broadway choreographer's introspection, shared the Palme d'Or, the first prize, as the best motion pictures shown in competition at the 33d Cannes Film Festival, which ended tonight.

Anouk Aimee was voted the best actress for her performance as a woman on the verge of insanity in Marco Bellocchio's "Jump into the Void." Michel Piccoli, portraying her worried brother in the same film, was judged best actor.

The special jury prize was bestowed on Alain Resnais' "Mon Oncle d'Amerique," which traces human comportment to biological sources. The jury said the prize was given for striking experimental work and is not inferior to the main award.

Krzysztof Zanussi was the recipient of the award for the best direction, for the Polish film, "Constrains," which pictures ideals in conflict with corrupt tyranny.

The winner of the best supporting actor award went to Jack Thompson, who plays the defense attorney of Australian soldiers being court-martialed for the murder of civilians in "Breaker Morant." Bruce Beresford's Boer War drama.

The prize for best supporting actress was split between Milena Dravic as the doctor's assistant in the Yugoslav entry, "Special Treatment," by Goran Paskaljevic, which deals with the cure of alcoholics, and Carla Gravina as one of the wives in Ettore Scola's "La Terrazza," which also won the award for outstanding scenario.

## Catholic Bishops of China Open Their First Synod in 18 Years

PEKING, May 23 (Reuters) — The first synod of the Chinese Catholic Church in 18 years opened here yesterday to elect a new leadership and to revise the constitution of the Chinese Patriotic Catholic Association, founded in 1957 as a body independent of Rome.

The Chinese news agency said that about 200 bishops, priests, nuns and laymen were attending the synod, which was expected to last a week. Communist officials, including Xiao Xianfa, director of the government's Religious Affairs Bureau, and Zhang Zhiyi, deputy head of the Communist Party's United Front Department, also are at the meeting.

Virtually all Chinese churches were closed at the start of the Cultural Revolution in 1966. They were destroyed by the Maoist Red Guards and became warehouses or factories. A few reopened last year.

The Catholic archbishop of Wuhan said last week that cathedrals have reopened in at least eight large cities.

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## Youths' Despair Erupted in Miami Riots

Manuel Sheppard Jr.

May 23 (NYT) — The blacks stood alongside on public housing complex they live, angrily demanding that the frustration that has left 15 persons about \$100 million in damage last Saturday.

because of McDuffie, a 24-year-old black man, who was killed in the death by beating of a white woman, a white woman who had been stopped by a police officer. "People just want to see justice for the killing," one of the youths said.

They do not know what you're talking about," said a 16-year-old black man, who was also in the riot. "It wasn't just his money. It was his life."

He said he had "seen a white man" in the riot. He said, pointing to an adjoining street, "We ain't got nothing to lose."

Another youth said, reflecting a deep despair that seems to grip this community, where unemployment exceeded 20 percent even before young blacks used torches selectively to set white businesses afire in the area, putting 2,500 to 3,000 more people out of work.

"We can't get a job because they give them to the Cubans who keep coming over here, so the only thing we can do is steal and sell dope," one of the youths said bitterly.

The youths were typical of the city's three black neighborhoods, attacking whites and everything that they considered symbols of white dominance. They are youths trapped on the underside of America, feeling unable to cope with the present and devoid of dreams of a better future.

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An increasing number of young blacks feel they are better off at war with the system. "If Whitney don't care about me, why should I care about Whitney?" one youth said. It is a sentiment that appears to be gaining dominance over the more moderate attitudes of older blacks in Miami.

Joseph Kershaw, a black state representative whose district includes the black sections of Miami, assessed the situation this way: "You had a sealed kettle that was heated over a period of time. There was no release valve, so when it boiled over the steam went everywhere. It began 15 to 20 years ago with the first big wave of Cubans who displaced blacks from the hotel service jobs they had held for years. Whites also were displaced, but they had other avenues."

"Black faces used to be all you could see in service jobs at hotels here and on Miami Beach," said Sonny Wright, a black real estate man. "If you go there now you can hardly find a black face. They have been replaced by Cubans."

"The Latin community is being developed and a lot of money is being poured into it by government agencies," he said, "but the black community is treated like the stepchild."

"Black businesses are unable to get loans from the city's banks, so there are few businesses that are black-owned. And a recent study said that if conditions don't change, there won't even be any black businesses here in 10 years," he added.

"The black community has made no significant progress here in the past 10 years and may even be regressing," said Willard Fair of the Miami Urban League.

"Whites are feeling a recession, but blacks here are feeling a full depression," Mr. Fair said. "Unemployment among black adults is at least 13 percent, and among black youth it is between 30 and 35 percent. At the same time, black income levels have remained stagnant for the past five years."

According to the Urban League, the median income for blacks in the three large black areas of the city — the model cities area, Coconut Grove and Culmer-Overtown — is about \$5,600, barely above the federal government's \$5,500 poverty index mark. The median income for whites in Dade County, of which Miami is a part, is put at \$14,000.

Before the federal urban renewal program — commonly called "Negro removal" by blacks — came to the area in the 1960s, the Overtown area was the place to be for a black Miami. It was the part of central Miami where most black businesses were situated, and an area rich with black enterprises such as nightclubs, apartment buildings and restaurants.

But urban renewal's highway projects cut up the neighborhood and it quickly underwent an economic turn downward, becoming one of the poorest areas in the city. Nonetheless, it is still considered a choice area because it is the only area in which the city can expand.

"It all leads to the feeling that the system is working against blacks and for others," said Dewey Knight, assistant Dade County manager, who is black.

Police Threaten Walkout  
MIAMI, May 23 (UPI) — Miami police threatened a walkout today if a somnolent is granted the more than 1,000 people arrested during the three-day riot. The Fraternal Order of Police also protested the suspension of four officers accused of vandalizing cars and one charged with using excessive force.

Police disclosed today that they had made the first arrest in the severe beatings of three whites during the rioting. Frankie Lee James, 20, was arrested late yesterday in the Liberty City neighborhood where the attacks occurred Saturday. He was charged with three counts of attempted first-degree murder.

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(Continued on Page 12)



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## Weekend

## Claude Monet's Home to Open in Giverny

by Patricia Wells

GIVERNY, France — Monet would approve. Giverny blossoms once more. In full flower after more than a decade of destruction and decay, the gardens of the famous French painter are open to the public June 1.

By a quiet, hour's drive from Paris, is a so minute, so geographically insignificant, rarely appears on maps. But here, just road to Rouen, rests a home and a unlike any other in France.

In the giant, multi-hued canvas of Giverny, Monet's home, color, emotion, and order that Monet gave it for more years, the road to restoration has not been a smooth one. In 1966, the estate was bought by the French state, the Académie des Beaux-Arts. For the next decade, it was neglected. When Gerald Van der Kemp, the main responsible for the remarkable, on first eyed Giverny, he found nothing.

Once flourishing garden was a jungle of the smoky pink roses that once wound the wide, arched trellis leading to the house. The once immaculate lily ponds, wind through cracked and broken wings in the hothouse. And in the 49-foot-wide, where Monet painted his masterpiece of water lilies (now installed in the Louvre in Paris), skylights that once filtered light of dawn had been shattered.

For nearly three years and \$2.5 million later, the luxurious floral world has been restored to its former splendor, just as the master



Monet on the Japanese bridge over the lily pond that's now covered with wisteria.

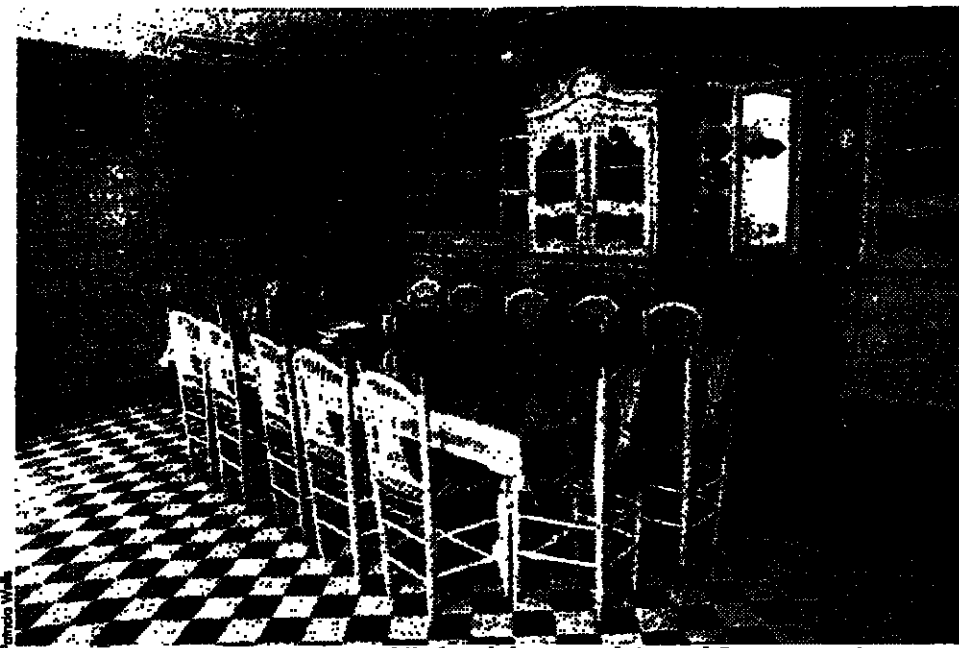
left it when he died in 1926. Cradled beneath a mountain ridge not far from the Seine, the unself-conscious, two-story rectangular house shines with a fresh coat of pale rose-pink paint. For contrast, the windows and shutters are in faded apple green.

Once again, pigeons flutter about the aviary. A fat turkey struts around as ducks and roosters blanket the plot with barnyard chatter. Not a detail has been left unattended. Through photographs, plans and interviews with those who knew the Giverny of Monet's time, all has been

restored or rebuilt. Mr. Van der Kemp, who also holds the title of conservator of Versailles, even tracked down one of Monet's private gardeners, still alive and eager, once again, to embark on the greening of Giverny.

This is obviously the property of an obsessed man. Obsessed by flowers and art. Already, the gardens are immaculately overgrown, as Monet intended.

Wandering about, one begins to see it all through Monet's eyes. To see those familiar



Monet's yellow dining-room is filled with his porcelain and Japanese prints.

paintings or corners of canvases filled with a jubilant array of color. Passing over to the marshy meadowlands across the road from the house, one enters the hazy, enveloping atmosphere of weeping willows and lavender, wisteria, Japanese footbridges and smoky orange azaleas. Gazing into the lily pond, you half expect to see those gay young girls rowing about in wooden boats, outfitted in sheer summer white and ecru-colored straw hats. You insist, just around the next bend, beyond the bamboo, that you'll eye Monet himself, barrel-chested and bigger than

life, fondling his flowing white beard and fully engrossed in the mirrorlike reflection of one perfect lily.

Throughout the grounds, indoors and out, there is an ordered elegance. Yet nothing is fussy or self-consciously bourgeois. One is struck not by just the riot of color, but the subtlety of it all. If there are a thousand shades of green in the world, then they all appear, in one form or another, at Giverny—in the leaves of the burning red dahlias, in the wooden shutters that envelop each window, in the sturdy, semicircular

benches scattered about the grounds. The kitchen is not just blue, but a shower of shades of blue. The yellow dining room is the color of sunshine, of daffodils, daisies and dandelions.

In all, there are thousands of different flowers, each following Monet's design for seasonal shifts. The tulips are fading now, but the peonies are bulging with buds, roses prepare their ascent up the trellis, poppies jolt the visual sense and white and yellow iris stand firm and proud above it all. At one time or another, there will be trailing nasturtiums and sunflowers, daisies and asters, geraniums, zinnias, hollyhocks and impatiens. And, of course, water lilies.

To accommodate the anticipated flock of tourists, some changes had to be made, but not many. The dirt road that once passed in front of the house became a highway in 1967. So a wide underpass has been built, leading visitors from the edge of the main garden to the two-acre plot at the ponds. A parking lot lies behind the house, out of sight yet easily accessible.

Much of the money for the restoration was collected in the United States, beginning with a gift of \$1 million from Mrs. Lila Acheson Wallace, co-founder of Reader's Digest. Though funds are now depleted, Mr. Van der Kemp has future dreams for Giverny. Eventually, he hopes to offer scholarships to art students, who will be housed on the grounds and left free to pursue their work in this joyous profusion of color.

Giverny opens on June 1. Hours: 10 a.m. to noon, 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. April through November (closed Mondays); cost 25 francs. Directions: Take the autoroute toward Rouen. After the toll booth at Mantes, take the Vernon/Bonnières exit.

Once into Vernon, cross the bridge over the Seine into the village at Vernonnet. After the bridge, take the second road to the right, rue de Giverny, for about four kilometers, and continue until you see a large pink house with a green fence and flower garden.

## What Comes After the Death of Art?

by Michael Gibson

Art is dead, or "painting is dead" are old slogans by now, old tattered flags that have been much patched up in the half-century since their first appearance. And since, there has been a long procession of who have sought more or less imaginatively to demonstrate the truth of what these proclaimed.

Recession begins (ca. 1911) with the anti-figure of Marcel Duchamp and, in the hat follows him, names and works often interchangeable: Here is a man showing rectangles of the pages of a mathematical book; here is another who at one time only displayed vertical green and white 7.5 centimeters wide; here yet another seated an empty gallery. In such cases, the page is basically much the same — art is more to say.

Art, on the other hand, did not have a conscious purpose at the outset; it is something that grew in the course of some 40 thousand years, in response to an intimate and undefined solicitation within man and human society. Attempts have been made from time to time to legislate the matter by declaring that art was there to serve the state, the church, the proletariat or whatever. These authoritarian attempts to impose regulations on art have led to some pompous failures. Art is clearly no one's servant and pines away in captivity, but nor is it content to be a gratuitous form of acrobatics.

When it comes to answering the question of why one should go on making art, still further confusion is generated by the very existence of the art market and its peculiar structure. In the past, artists often worked directly for a patron. Today, their link with the public is assured mainly — and almost exclusively — by the dealers and the critics.

Now the dealer's interest is an ambiguous one.

the class struggle? A road to satiety? All of the above?

In practice, it can be all of the above, and more besides, no doubt, because art as an object appears to be a vehicle of many possibilities, and there are a lot of things you can do in a vehicle, even if it's a Volkswagen — including sleep, seduce, eat, conduct business, make a getaway and even travel.

And what is the difference between art and a Volkswagen? The question sounds like a schoolboy's riddle, but the answer will have to be somewhat less exuberant than the schoolboy's solution. Even if you are content to use a car to live in, and never for locomotion, you cannot maintain (except for the sake of paradox and provocation) that it was not really intended for any other purpose, and that the motor was designed solely to provide the occupant with a comfortable amount of warmth in the winter-time.

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In such a context, in what terms is it possible to discuss art? The compromise solution is for everybody to talk about art as though it were more than a set of formal problems that, for some obscure reason, demand a solution. "I have been pursuing my research on wood panels," an artist writes, "by analyzing tensions . . . . At the outcome of this experimentation, I elaborated a problematic."

This is a perfect setup for the "death of art" boys. Because their radical negation is also received on the market as an essentially formal problem, the dealer-critic mill starts gobbling it up and suddenly the whole art process runs the risk of grinding to a halt.

Now this obviously was not always the case, and the question we ask ourselves today is whether it really is unavoidable now.

A significant portion of the work proclaiming the demise of art has a professed political intention. It is there to demonstrate that the capitalist system has lost its creative impetus and, by making the public aware of this, to hasten its downfall. That is a strategic choice, but we don't have to go into a discussion of capitalism at this point, because many other artists also feel a real uncertainty and at times a real despair at being trapped in an age (capitalist or otherwise), not only without vision, but actually closed to any conceivable vision that could provide an appropriate theoretical place for art.

Now it is sometimes argued that it is precisely the artist's business to provide this vision, but he cannot do this successfully unless society is ready to listen to him. Certainly no serious artist has to think about life and art in the broadest possible perspective. But his attempts to do so today are considerably hampered by the unformulated philosophy which is the very air we all breathe.

He can, of course, get beyond this, in the unarticulated attitudes and emotions that generate his art. But in doing so, he does not really change much in the mental attitudes of an age in which art is often regarded as a sort of esthetic game — which implies that it is only a "game."

The painter's predicament is stated clearly by Peter Schuman, the painter who directs the Bread and Puppet Theater in New York: "Painters who are educated in and grow up believing in the power of painting are lost. They forget the purpose of their production. There are periods where this forgetfulness is excusable, where history seems to provide a purpose . . . [Today] a thoroughly established conspiracy of art critics, schools, collectors, banks and other investors, absolve the artist of finding the purpose of painting. With a fantastic esoteric vocabulary, they do the defining and evaluating and allow the painter to take his task for granted. Don't believe it. Painting doesn't make sense so easily."

I don't really agree with the word "conspiracy," but the important point is well made: It is not enough for the painter to paint. "Painting doesn't make sense so easily," says Schuman, implying that it is certainly not just a game that exists for its own sake, with its rules and customs and even its genealogies — "Futurism began Dada and Dada began Surrealism and Surrealism began Jackson Pollock." But if it is not just a game, then what is art actually trying to do?

On the threshold of the 1980s, we are beginning to find the malaise generated by this question coming to a head. Critics like Marcelin Pleynet and Barbara Rose have attempted to open the discussion and to suggest avenues of approach to a theory of painting that would be compatible with the predominantly unconscious philosophy of the present day. Pleynet's selection of French paintings of the 1970s was shown at the Paris Museum of Modern Art in the fall, and Rose's recent show "American Painting: The 80s" was at the American Center here, and even if their choices and premises do not persuade me all the time, I warmly applaud their attempts because they invite the public to pay attention to some fundamental issues.

One such issue, mentioned by Pleynet (and more vaguely by Rose) is that all art was originally rooted in the religious — rooted in the emotion and questioning from which the established and official religions also grew in time.

Art then, like religion, fundamentally addresses itself to an inexhaustible question: "What is the meaning of life? Does my own life

Continued on page 10W

## A Traveler's Lament: It's Always Too Late

by William Peper

NEW YORK — The two women sat side by side at separate tables in a pension in Rome. The American was enthusiastically describing her recent visit to Siena. The British woman put down her knife and fork, smiled sadly and said, "Siena is not what it was."

That little remark stopped the American woman cold and, for the moment at least, took the joy out of her Siennese sojourn. I knew exactly how she felt. She had just been hit with what I call the Too Late Virus.

It does not matter when you go to a place. As soon as you get there, someone will smugly tell you that you should have been there yesterday, a month ago, last year. Too bad. You missed the party. Some skeptics may think this is just a complex — incipient paranoia — and that one should ignore it. But in my case, I know it is real; it has happened too often to be.

My first trip to Europe was in 1951, when the Army sent me to Oberammergau, West Germany. The first thing I was told on arrival was that I should have been there last year. Why? Because in 1950 they had put on the famous Passion Play for the first time since the war and it would not be put on again until 1960. In the summer of 1950 Oberammergau had been an international carnival. In the summer of 1951, it was just another Bavarian village.

I visited Hollywood in 1955. I stayed at the Knickerbocker Hotel right on Hollywood Boulevard, and the first person I saw in the bar was Gene Krupa. Not bad for starters. I had lunch at the Brown Derby, near the corner of Hollywood and Vine, where Dimitri Tiomkin made a fuss over me because he thought I was Stan Kenton. Being not without connections, I managed to get on the set of "The Girl in the Red Velvet Swing" at 20th Century-Fox and have my picture taken with Joan Collins.

I thought it was all pretty terrific until a friend told me that when he was a boy his mother took him to Hollywood in 1935. Can you imagine? Hollywood in 1935! Greta Garbo and Clark Gable were making movies then. My friend did not get to see them, but his mother had a cousin fairly high up in the accounting department at RKO, so he was able to watch Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers filming "The Carioca" in "Flying Down to Rio," their first picture together. Somehow, I could not bring myself to mention that I had watched Liberace filming "Sincerely Yours" at Warners.

The first time I saw the Riviera was in the late 1950s. In Nice, the Promenade des Anglais,



curving along the sea, was like a blue and white dream. The white globes of the street lamps against the blue sea and sky formed a graceful arc around the Hotel Negresco, a stately old jewel. I drove along the Grand Corniche, where just the year before Cary Grant had taken Grace Kelly on that dangerous ride in "To Catch a Thief." In Cannes, I found the best beach right in front of the bustling Hotel Carlton, which stood on another beautiful promenade, La Croisette.

On the terrace I ran into a press agent I knew from New York. "Hiya, baby," he said. "What's a guy like you doing in this flea circus?" When I protested his description, he closed his eyes and wagged his hands. "This place is like Coney Island now," he said. "You should have been here with me in 1937. That was when the Riviera was still the Riviera, before all the schoolteachers could afford to travel." I just sighed.

I decided to go to Egypt in 1960 and consulted a friend who had spent considerable time in Cairo in the 1940s. He said he had stayed at Shephard's, a legendary hotel then over a hundred years old. It was still vivid in his memory: its exterior typical squared-off Victorian but the interior, particularly the public rooms, full of Moorish arches, heavy Egyptian columns and exquisite oriental rugs.

The hotel was managed by canny Swiss and

served by slippered Egyptians. At noon, he said, the place to be was on the front terrace overlooking the main street in Cairo. There he would sit in a wicker armchair, sip an alcoholic concoction called a Suffering Bastard and watch an obnoxious revolution go by in the street. It began daily at noon and ended around 3 p.m., when everyone, including the revolutionaries, went in for a nap. At 5, everyone got up and the revolution resumed.

Since I had read that Shephard's had recently reopened, I was eager to make a reservation. My friend's eyes misted over. Not the same one, he said. The original Shephard's was burned to the ground in 1953, during a real revolution when Gen. Muhammad Naguib led the young officers who overthrew King Farouk. The present Shephard's was a brand new hotel in an entirely different location. Too late again.

In the 1970s I went on safari in East Africa and stayed in the splendid new lodges that have dining rooms, cocktail bars and rooms with private baths and spectacular views. My favorite was Ngongoro Lodge, perched right on the rim of Ngongoro Crater in Tanzania. Two thousand feet down below, where once a volcano had stewed in the earth, was a valley more than nine miles in diameter with one of the greatest concentrations of African wildlife. A group of us went down into the valley in a Land-Rover. Rhinos chased our vehicle, zebras and giraffes ran from us and flamingoes by the hundred flew over in a pink cloud. As a climax we watched, scarcely daring to breathe, while a family of lions tore up a freshly killed zebra that had not run fast enough.

That night, in the comfort of the cocktail lounge, I decided it was the most thrilling trip I had ever taken. It was not long before I was dispatched. In the good old days, I was told, anyone on safari slept in a tent out on the savannah, where one experienced the true Africa. Only an effete tourist would choose a comfortable bed indoors where he would never hear the hoofbeats of the passing wildebeests. On that point I was not entirely convinced.

Last year I went to Torremolinos, the beach resort on the Costa del Sol in southern Spain. I stayed at the Pez Espada, the oldest (1939) of a row of high-rise hotels that line the excellent beach. The hotel was only a short walk from a main street where there were plenty of people and lively discos. (I try to keep up.) The beach, though crowded, was better than anything I found on the Riviera.

I recommended Torremolinos to a friend who said, oh yes, he was there in 1960 when the Pez Espada was the only high-rise hotel on the beach. It was so far from downtown Torremolinos that he had to take a bus. The town was so small that you got to know everybody in a few days. He stayed at a small, first-class hotel that no longer exists. It was right on the beach near the Pez Espada. He paid \$6 a day for a single room with two excellent meals.

The Pez Espada gets about \$45 a day for a single with no meals, and that is considered not bad these days for a deluxe hotel on the Medi-

Continued on page 8W



nan Ground Meat" from "Vitality of Negativism in Italian Art" show '70.

truth is that the philosophical challenge posed by the "death of art" people has not in met — that the mere fact that artists are painting or creating does not refute it, the problem is not an esthetic one at all. The question, in other words, is not does one make art? but "Why on earth one go on making art?" And while some are content to answer "Because I need to," some are not. "Because it gives it," this does not raise the issue to any level, since the answer is equally apt to questions like "Why do you bet on?" or "Why do you down a quart of whiskey?"

On earth should one go on making art? harmless pastime, like the football pool or mice-pager? Is it an addiction like heroin or, or is it a mental disorder? A weapon in

one. What he sells must appear precious and rare, but he requires the artist to provide him with a fairly large quantity of homogeneous stuff so that the buyer knows he is acquiring a certified work by so-and-so. The critic, in principle, is not connected with the market, but he lives in regular contact with artists and dealers and is steeped in the language and outlook of both. The artist's language is determined by his own preoccupations with the inner and subjective disciplines of creativity. The dealer's language must represent an attempt to translate what the artist is saying into salable notions of fashion and trends. The critic, finally, is torn between the need to understand what art is all about in general, in the whole sweep of human history, and the need to explain what is now going on, at close range, in total disregard of the full breadth of history.

## Picasso Opens at MOMA



Nearly 1,000 works of art by Pablo Picasso, filling all the gallery space of the Museum of Modern Art, make up the dazzling and cornucopian exhibition "Picasso: A Retrospective" that opened in New York this week and will continue through Sept 16. The show has been called one of the largest and most important art displays of our time. At left, Picasso's Surrealist-influenced "Seated Woman" (1937).



# International datebook

## AUSTRIA

**VIENNA**, To June 22: Vienna Festival. Includes: Musikverein (tel: 65.86.81), Grosser Saal — May 25 at 11 a.m.: Vienna Philharmonic, Claudio Abbado conductor (Tchaikovsky, Schostakovich, May 26 and 28 at 7:30; Maurice Ravel in piano (Schumann, Schoenberg, Bartok), May 27 at 7:30; Teresa Berganza, Richard Amner piano (Haydn, Brahms), May 30 at 7:30; Gidon Kremer violin, Elena Kremer piano (Beethoven, Ravel), 30 America Haus — Through June 13: "Book Exhibit of the Performing Arts" presented in conjunction with 46 U.S. publishers (includes out-of-print books).

## BELOJUM

**ANTWERP**, Koninklijke Vlaamse Opera (tel: 031/33.66.85) — May 24 and 29 at 8: "Kiss Me Kate," May 30 and 31 at 8: "Idomeneo." **BRUSSELS**, Theatre Royal de la Monnaie (tel: 218.12.01/02), Grande Salle — May 24 at 8:30: "Ce Que L'Amour Me Dit," "Chant du Compagnon Errant" and "Ce Que La Mort Me Dit," Ballet of the 20th Century, May 29 and 31 at 8: "Werther," Opera Studio Company.

## ENGLAND

**BATH**, To June 8: Bath Festival. Includes: Assembly Rooms — May 25 at 8: Meos Quartet of Singsong, May 28 at 8; May 29 at 8:30: Orlando String Quartet. (Information: tel: 0225/63362.) **GLYNDEBOURNE**, May 27-Aug. 11: Glyndebourne Festival Opera Season. (Information: Glyndebourne Festival Box Office, Glyndebourne, Near Lewes, East Sussex, BN8 5UJ; tel: 0273/813411.) **LONDON**, Royal Festival Hall (tel: 020/31.91) — May 25 at 7:30: Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra, Carlo Maria Giulini conductor (Mozart, Tchaikovsky), May 26 at 6:15 and 9: Claudio Laine, James Galway, John Dankworth conductor. **CLARE GALLERY** (tel: 821.13.13) — To June 29: Salvador Dali, exhibition. **SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE** (tel: 837.16.72) — To May 31: The Royal Ballet of Flanders. Program includes: "La Cathedrale Engloutie" (Debussy/Kylian) and "Minituren" (Stravinsky/Christie). **REGENT'S PARK** — May 30-Aug. 23: Open Air Theatre Season, New Saks Theatre Company — May 30-June 28: "Much Ado About Nothing" (Shakespeare), (tel: 486.24.31.) **MALVERN**, To June 1: Malvern Festival. Includes: Malvern Festival Theatre — May 24 and 31 at 2:30; May 26, 27 and 30 at 7:30: "Lord Arthur Savile's Crime," May 28, 29 and 31 at 7:30; May 29 at 2:30: "Heartbreak House," Winter Gardens — May 26 at 8: Claudio Arrau piano (Beethoven, Chopin), (tel: 06845/3377.)

**ROCHESTER**, May 29-31: Dickens Festival. Includes: Town Hall, Chatham — May 29 and 30 at 8: Old Time Music Hall, Central Hall, Chatham — May 29 and 30 at 8: "Oliver," Castle Gardens — May 31 at 2: Victorian Cricket Match, (tel: 0634/77891.) **STRATFORD-UPON-AVON**, Royal Shakespeare Theatre (tel: 0789/29.22.71), RSC — May 29 and 31 at 2: May 24, 26, 27 and 30 at 7:30: "As You Like It," May 24 at 2: May 24, 29 and 31 at 7:30: "Romeo and Juliet."

## FRANCE

**PARIS**, American Center (tel: 354.99.92) — May 24 and 25 at 9: "One Day in May" (Light), May 28 at 9:

## OF SPECIAL INTEREST

### RAINBOW TRIALS

**LONDON** (Reuters) — Britain celebrates the advent of the railway age at the May 24-26 ceremonies marking the 150th anniversary of rail service between Liverpool and Manchester. British Rail says it was the first inter-city railway service. Some 150,000 people are expected to watch the celebrations at Rainhill near Liverpool, where the first trials of the famed steam engine "The Rocket" took place in October 1825. A year later it began carrying mail and passengers between the two British cities. (A model of the Rocket will be displayed this weekend.)

The Liverpool-Manchester train system followed canals that once carried loads of cotton to Manchester. At speeds of 14 km per hour, the railway speeded up the process considerably and had a big role in

### Britain's industrial transformation

A British Rail spokesman said requests for tickets for the ceremonies had come from Scandinavia, Holland, France, West Germany and North America as well as Japan and Australia.

Five postage stamps, arranged to illustrate a complete train from the 1830 period, are being issued to mark the first trials carried by the Rocket. Today, the system carries more than 23 million items of mail daily.

The trials are taking place at Rainhill Station at 1:00 p.m. each day; admission £10.00, £7.50 and £5.00. Information: Rocket 150, British Rail, Room 405, Rail House, Lord Nelson Street, Liverpool, Merseyside, L1 1JF; tel: 051/709.82.92.

Special services will run each Sunday afternoon from June 1-Aug. 17.

### THE NETHERLANDS

**AMSTERDAM**, Concertgebouw (tel: 020/71.83.45), Grote Zaal — May 31 at 8:15: Daniel Barenboim piano (Mozart, Chopin, Bach).

### NORWAY

**BERGEN**, To June 4: 28th International Festival of Music and Drama. Includes: May 26 and 27: Warsaw Philharmonic Chamber Orchestra. (tel: 0523.00.10.)

### SCOTLAND

**DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY**, To May 28: Dumfries and Galloway Arts

(tel: 043/352.53.)

### ITALY

**FLORENCE**, To July 9: 43d Maggio Musicale. Includes: Teatro Comunale — May 29 and 30: Maggio Musicale Orchestra, Riccardo Muti conductor (Brahms, Beethoven), (tel: 26.28.41.)

**ROME**, Teatro dell'Opera (tel: 46.17.55) — May 24, 28, 31 and June 3: "L'uccello Borgia" (Donizetti), Danc Joan Sutherland, Luigi Roni, Piero Visconti, Elena Zilio.

**SIENA**, Palazzo Pubblico — Through Sept.: "Sienese Art Under The Medici" (1555-1609).

**PERTH**, To June 1: Perth Festival of the Arts (tel: 21818). Includes: Perth Theatre — May 24 at 2:30 and 7:30; May 25 at 7:30: Palast Dance Ensemble (Ragavalli Dances of Sri Lanka), May 28-31 at 7:30; May 31 at 2:30: "The Circle" (Somerset Maugham), Perth Festival Theatre Company.

**PITLOCHRY**, To Oct. 4: Pitlochry Festival Theatre. Includes: "The Importance of Being Earnest" (Wilde), (tel: 0796/2580.)

## SPAIN

**BARCELONA**, Bau al Set Galeria, Consejo de Ciento, 333 — Manolo, retrospective. **MADRID**, Sala Pizpalo, Plaza San Martin — Antonia Santa, retrospective. **EL JUAN MARSH FOUNDATION** — Robert Motherwell, exhibition. **TEATRO MARQUESA** (tel: 231.84.67) — "Aspirin Para Dos" (Allen).

## SWEDEN

**STOCKHOLM**, Drottningholm Court Theatre — May 31-June 11 at 8: "Phaedra" (Kraus), The Royal Opera, Royal Ballet and Drottningholm Theatre Chorus, Arnold Oestman conductor. (Ticket agencies: tel: 08/22.50.00; 08/20.00.99; 08/762.80.00.)

## SWITZERLAND

**GENEVA**, Grand Theatre (tel: 21.23.11) — May 27, 29 and 31: "La Clemenza di Tito" (Mozart). **SAULE PIZZO** — May 28-29 at 8:30: Carolyn Carlson.

**ZURICH**, May 30-June 1: Zurich Festival. Includes: "Don Quixote" (Mozart) and "Porgy and Bess" (Gershwin), "Don Juan" (Mozart) and "Berg" (Pinter), (tel: 211.12.56.)

## WEST GERMANY

**BERLIN**, May 30-June 6: Traditional Music Festival (tel: 782.30.31). **PHILHARMONIE** (tel: 26.92.51) — May 25 and 26 at 8: Berlin Radio-Symphony Orchestra, Eugen Jochum conductor, Veronika Jochum soloist (Beethoven), Hochschule der Kuenste — May 24 at 8: Gerry Rafferty, May 30 at 8: The Berlin Rich Orchestra.

**MUNICH**, Olympiapark — To June 8: Theatre Festival. Includes: Ingrid Caven (Neues Zelt, May 24), Theatre du Soleil, New York Street Theatre Caravan, London Action Theatre. (tel: 300.60.06.)

**STUTTGART**, To June 30: Stuttgart Theatre Summer. Includes: Kammertheater — May 29-June 1 at 8: "Die Maske," Nuova Compagnia di Canto Popolare.

# Food

## Italy's Broad Beans Are a Wonderful, If Vulgar, Harbinger of Spring

by Nancy Jenkins

**R**OME — *Faber vulgaris*, the vulgar broad bean, has arrived in the Roman markets, bright green fleshy pods piled high in the stalls at Campo de' Fiori, and Romans are consuming them by the cartload, as they have presumably for the last two or three thousand years.

This spring has been unusually cold and wet in Rome, an unhappy state of affairs for the tourists but just the right kind of weather for broad beans (*fave* in Italian, *feves* in French, *haves* in Spanish). We have had *fave* from the south for some weeks now, but now the *fave romanesche* are coming in from the Roman countryside, and they are worth buying even at an elevated price, for they are a prize.

There is no great mystery about the marvelous fruits and vegetables that are produced outside of Rome. A nearly perfect gardening climate allied to rich volcanic and alluvial soils is part of the story; the rest is in the millennia of skill and tender care that the market gardeners of the Roman campagna bring to their task.

These *fave romanesche* are one of the earliest and finest results. Planted late in December, after the olive harvest and the quasi-rural slaughter of the pig, *fave* are the first spring vegetable to arrive — and a welcome change from the tiresome winter diet of brassicas and dried beans.

Traditionally, Romans begin eating the *fave* on May 1, a national holiday here. Though little known or appreciated in the United States, broad beans have always been grown by the English — duck with broad beans is still a traditional springtime dish in the countryside — and appreciated by the French, though they insist on flavoring the beans with savory (*savante*). Even nouvelle cuisine makes a big deal of them. In Paris, L'Archestrata's specialty is new broad beans with pigeon.

One of mankind's oldest foods, they seem to have been, along with onions and lentils, part of the staple working class diet in Ancient Egypt. Indeed, until the 15th century, when green haricot beans were introduced from the New World, *fave* and *lupoli* (a sort of black-eyed pea) were the only beans known in Italy and the rest of Europe as well.

Like all spring vegetables, broad beans are best when very young and tender, the pods slender and bright green and the beans inside no bigger than your index finger, which should plump them easily. At this stage, the Romans love to eat them raw, often accompanied with a slice of sharp, white, rather salty *pecorino romano*, the sheep's milk cheese.

Children on their way to school help themselves to handfuls as they pass through the markets, and *fave* pods now join the rest of the litter that decorates the old streets of Rome. The pods are useful, however: You can make a delicious puréed soup by stewing them with a sliced leek and a potato, putting the whole through a food processor, and thinning with cream if necessary.

Young, tender broad beans can also be cooked like peas, quickly boiled and dressed with butter, salt and pepper. The French often dress this sauce up with a thickening of cream, flour or eggs, but I prefer the straightforward honesty of the less adorned approach.

Turn the beans in the fat and mix them with the bacon and onion. Then add the level of the beans, turn the heat up to bring them to a fast boil. When most water has boiled away, the beans should be tender and swimming in a rich sauce.

*Fave* are tremendously useful in a number of ways. As a nitrogen-fixing legume, good for the soil and are often planted as a companion to olive trees. Once the beans are potted, the remaining stalks should be plowed back in as green manure or fed to swine. Old beans can be dried and stored in winter soups. Or they can be eaten



Rome's market stalls are piled high with broad beans fresh from the countryside.

Skimming the individual bean is recommended in many English cookbooks — to rid it of its characteristic bitterness — but I find this procedure extremely tiresome and in any case, the whole point of *fave* is their earthy taste.

With somewhat more mature beans (but still fresh and green, without the black scar on the bean itself that is the mark of a broad bean best forgotten), the Roman way of cooking them brings out their full, heavy flavor. These are called *fave col gualume* or *fave alla romana*.

To make them, you must first melt a finely sliced onion in a large spoonful of olive oil. When the onion is transparent, add about 250 grams of unsmoked bacon (*pancetta* or *guanciale* in Italian), cut into dice, and when this begins to take color, add the shelled broad beans (about two kilos of unshelled weight — quantities are difficult to determine, but I usually estimate half a kilo of unshelled beans per person, if they are to be served as a first course).

most wonderful Middle Eastern *ta'amek* or *ta'amek*, said by the bakers of Cairo and Beirut.

For these, you soak a half kilo of dried beans overnight. Then, put the soaked beans through the first blade of a meat grinder or a food processor with a couple of cloves of garlic, 2 teaspoons of ground half teaspoon of baking powder, a few parsley and a bunch of green coriander.

Grind or process the mixture till smooth, add salt and a bit of cayenne, the whole thing rest for an hour or so. Then form the mixture into flatish round small hamburgers. Let these rest an hour and then deep fry them in very hot oil. They are dark brown. In Beirut, these served as a sandwich in rounds of Arabic bread but they are also delicious as a crisp appetizer with drinks.

## Gothic and Renaissance Timepieces

by John Dornberg

**M**UNICH — Bavaria's National Museum is celebrating its 125th anniversary this spring and, as a birthday present, is treating visitors with a passion for both art and technology to a breathtaking show of 16th- and 17th-century timepieces.

Called "Die Welt als Uhr," the exhibition of 114 dazzling clocks and watches will continue through Sept. 30. After that, starting Nov. 15 and running through mid-February, the same gems of late Gothic and early Renaissance craftsmanship, to be called "Clockwork Universe," will be on display at Washington's Smithsonian Institution, which provided 32 of the objects.

All the pieces are masterworks of German clock and watchmakers from the period 1550 to 1650. They represent the finest examples of

timekeeping artistry from the National Museum's own spectacular collection as well as loans from 60 museums and private collections in Western Europe and the United States.

It is a collection of superlatives — both in content and in monetary terms. The exhibition's insurance value is DM 40 million, and it cost more than DM 1.1 million to stage, with almost a third of that coming from private donations. Daring from a time when clocks and watches ranked as the zenith of human engineering achievement, they represent a perfect synthesis of both technological and artistic skills.

Some of the timepieces on exhibit took more than a year to make and were treasures, often costing five times the price of a substantial padlock house, when they were new.

Among some of the gems are: A clock-bearing elephant of gold and silver-plated bronze and copper, made in Augsburg around 1580.

An astronomical table chronograph from 1568, enclosed in an elaborately sculpted with allegorical figures representing human senses.

A clock encased in an engraved silver of the world set on the back of a winged horse.

A five-inch high table clock in a gilded copper case which is a perfect replica of the famous clock of the city of Prague.

Impetus for the show came primarily from the National Museum curator, Klaus Marzahn, who has been organizing the exhibition for three years ago and enticed potential donors offering to have their pieces repaired or stored in the museum's workshops.

The National Museum, open daily except days from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., and Wednesdays from 7 to 9 p.m., is at Prinzregentenstrasse 10. Admission is DM 3.50 for weekdays, free on Sundays. The catalog is lent, if a bit expensive, at DM 29.

## Traveler's Lament

Continued from page 7W

terranean. In good old 1960, my friend said, he danced every night at a new kind of place that was then the rage of Europe. It was called a Whiskey a Go Go bar, and since he was the only American tourist there, everybody wanted to meet him. I thought he would never stop.

Recently I was planning a trip to Havana when a woman told me she had been there before Castro. Those were the days, she said, when one might drink informally with Ernest Hemingway at the Floridita or gamble in the casino of the Hotel Nacional in evening clothes under crystal chandeliers. One night a Cuban took her to a dark, swank bar where a trio played tropical boleros that would haunt her forever. (She can still hum "Nosotros" and "Como Fue.") Then they went to the Tropicaana, a vast outdoor nightclub where magnificent showgirls paraded

along catwalks that wound through towering palm trees lit from below.

I said I had done some research on Havana and found that the Hotel Nacional recently underwent a multimillion-dollar refurbishing, the casino is now a nightclub (no gambling allowed) and the Tropicaana a showplace — though the showgirls come through the trees with more clothes on. My friend looked at me pityingly. As far as she was concerned, Havana today is just a grim physical-fitness camp. In her day it was wicked and corrupt and a whole lot more fun. Besides, she added, she was young then.

What traveler would not like to have seen Paris in the 1890s or Berlin in the 1920s, Russia before the Revolution or Hawaii before the missionaries? Those days are gone, and one cannot be suspected of paranoia for regretting it.

There is one place in the world where even I feel that I am not too late. Venice. The whole city is a museum that has not changed for a century. And all the guidebooks tell you that the place is sinking. One day that gorgeous city will disappear into the Adriatic. The last time I went to Venice I was with a friend who had never been there before. We stayed at the Hotel Cipriani, on Giudecca Island, a short boat ride from the Piazza San Marco.

On our first morning we boarded the hotel launch in glorious sunshine. Soon the splendors of St. Mark's Cathedral and the Doge's Palace seemed to rise out of the deep blue water at the command of the Bell Tower standing in front of them. My friend's jaw dropped in wonder. I said, "We got here just in time."

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**BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS**

**Oil Group to Exploit Baltic Sea Oil**

West Germany, May 23 — Deutsche Texaco and Wintershall AG, the first commercial exploitation of offshore oil in the German sector of the Baltic Sea, Texaco said in a statement.

**GM Returning 17 Plants to Production**

DETROIT, May 23 (UPI) — Ford Motor and General Motors will return 17 plants to production next week, reducing overall production to about 400,000 automobiles and trucks, the companies said. The plants are being returned to production because of the fact that indefinite layoffs of blue-collar workers would mean the loss of 17,000 jobs. The steady climb in long-term unemployment and the fact that the economy is showing signs of recovery are the reasons for the move.

**La Forecasts Better Year This Year**

PARIS, May 23 (Reuters) — Honda Motor said it expects to have a record year this year, but did not make any definite forecast. The Japanese car manufacturer last month forecast that it would have a record year during the 12 months ending next February. The parent company's sales for the first three months of the year were 1.2 million units, with a net profit of 29 billion yen (220 million dollars) on sales of 1.2 million yen.

**Signs Deal to Import Aston Martins**

NEW YORK, May 23 (UPI) — Mitsui & Co. of Tokyo said today that it has signed a deal to import Aston Martins, the luxury British sports cars. The second-largest trading house negotiated the deal through Leyland Sales, a subsidiary of Britain's state automaker, Mitsui officials said. The deal is for 15 cars a year, starting in October.

**Investing Turns Down Tamco Offer**

NEW YORK, May 23 (Reuters) — City Investing Co. said it turned down a \$1.1 billion takeover offer from Tamco Enterprises. The offer was made by Tamco, a private equity firm, to acquire City Investing, a public company. City Investing's board of directors said the offer was not in the best interests of the company and its shareholders.

**U.S. Steel Chief Assails Carter, Europeans**

By Jane Seaberry

NEW YORK, May 23 (WP) — U.S. Steel Corp. chairman David E. Brodeur yesterday criticized what he called the "protectionist" attitude of President Jimmy Carter and European governments. Brodeur said that the U.S. steel industry is being unfairly treated by both the U.S. government and European countries. He said that the U.S. government is not doing enough to protect the steel industry from foreign competition, and that European countries are imposing unfair trade barriers on U.S. steel exports.

**U.S. Steel Reportedly Buys in Japan**

TOKYO, May 23 (AP-DJ) — Despite its criticism that Japanese manufacturers have been marketing steel products at unfair low prices in the United States, U.S. Steel has started importing steel from its competitors in Japan to cover supply shortages, Kyodo news service reported today. U.S. Steel said it had signed a contract to purchase 3,000 tons of steel from Nippon Steel Corp. Nippon declined comment on the report but said that it was accurate. "We'll export our products whenever we receive orders and we agree on prices," a spokesman said.

Kyodo said U.S. Steel apparently decided to import the steel because it had closed down 15 plants last year and its production is not adequate to meet the demand. It said U.S. Steel officials declined to confirm the information, pointing out merely that the company has to have all lines of products on hand for customers.

At the time of the filing, suggestions were made that such an action could result in a trade war. And in an interview following his remarks, Mr. Brodeur did not lay those suggestions to rest. "We have all tried to have this situation under control, both the United States and the Europeans," Mr. Brodeur said. "One way or another, we will have to make sure our steel industry is protected."

U.S. Steel filed dumping complaints against steel producers in seven European countries in March. Those cases so far have been upheld by the U.S. International Trade Commission and the Commerce Department, which are completing their investigations.

**PEOPLE IN BUSINESS**

**Names New Chairman of BNO**

Shearson has been appointed chairman of state-owned British Overseas Airways Corp., succeeding Ronald Utiger. Shearson, the chairman of the merchant bank Samuel Montagu, was named to the position in a move that is part of a restructuring of the airline. He will be in charge of the airline's operations and finances.

**Willot Ousts Korvettes Chairman**

Willot resigned as chairman of Korvettes de France, a chain of stores under pressure from the government, controlled by Agache-Willot of France. Willot's resignation was announced after a dispute over the company's financial future. He was replaced by a new chairman, who will be responsible for the company's operations and finances.

**Gets New Chief for Asian Chemicals**

Phillips Petroleum said that Toni Rotzetter was elected president of its subsidiary and will be responsible for the company's chemical business in Asia. Rotzetter has been with Phillips Petroleum for many years and has extensive experience in the chemical industry.

**Appoints New ITC Chairman**

President Carter named William Alberger as chairman of the International Trade Commission. Alberger has been a member of the commission since 1977 and vice chairman since 1978.

**Chief Expected to Head Unilever Unit**

Unilever is expected to announce shortly in Rotterdam that Jürgen van der Linde, managing director of the Lintas advertising agency in Hamburg, will be appointed as head of the Dutch multinational's large West German subsidiary. Van der Linde has been with Unilever since 1974 and is responsible for the company's advertising and marketing in Germany.

**Bank Announces New Chairman**

Bank of America has announced that Timothy Bevan is to become chairman of the bank's group of companies. Bevan is a group deputy chairman since 1973, will be succeeded by Sir Anthony Tyle at the bank's annual meeting in spring of 1981. Bevan is a former chairman of Barclays Bank U.K. and has extensive experience in the banking industry.

**U.S. Inflation Rate Cools; Prices in April Rise 0.9%**

WASHINGTON, May 23 (UPI) — The U.S. inflation rate slowed considerably in April with consumer prices rising 0.9 percent as energy costs stabilized and prices for food, clothing and housing grew more moderately, the Labor Department reported today.

The increase for April in the Consumer Price Index — a barometer of the cost of living in the United States — was the smallest in 15 months and followed three consecutive monthly hikes of 1.4 percent.

The rate of inflation, compounded on an annual basis, stood at 11.4 percent in April. This is well below the steady 18.1 percent inflation rate during January, February and March.

The inflation report was an encouraging sign for President Carter, who has promised that rising prices will ease in early summer. Government economists have predicted the inflation rate will drop to 10 percent by year's end.

The administration's chief inflation fighter, Alfred Kahn, was encouraged but cautious. He told Congress's Joint Economic Committee today.

"While I'm relieved that we're moving out of double-digit rates — showing that we've stopped or even reversed the almost hysterical fear of inflation — the underlying (inflation) is still there."

But even though inflation eased in April, the real spendable income of a typical American could not keep pace with the cost of living. The Labor Department said spendable income plunged 1.2 percent last month.

The overall retail price index was 242.5 in April, which means \$100 worth of goods 13 years ago now cost \$242.50; or, the 1967 dollar is now worth 41.2 cents.

The most encouraging news in the Labor Department report related to energy prices, which had been rising at a phenomenal pace during the first three months of the year.

"Gasoline prices were unchanged in April (after seasonal adjustment)," the Labor Department noted. The transportation index, which includes the price of gasoline, the cost of cars, both new and used, and the cost of public transportation, rose only 0.6 percent — its smallest increase in almost two years.

**U.S. Study Sees Doubling of Oil Prices**

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP-DJ) — Petroleum prices may nearly double again by 1985, costing consumers \$142 billion and thwarting current efforts by the government to harness inflation, a congressional study said yesterday.

The report by the Congressional Budget Office also said that U.S. reliance on imports is so great that there may be no economically sound way to achieve energy independence by the end of the decade.

Policymakers may want to put aside the effort, "accept the inherent risks imports pose and prepare for their consequences," the report suggested.

To provide a cushion while keeping oil imports high, the study recommended completion of the U.S. strategic petroleum reserve, policies to bolster the dollar and development of new oil sources in Third World countries.

The latest in a growing list of gloomy government forecasts on future oil supplies, the 79-page study said imports seem destined to keep rising as U.S. fields diminish and domestic production dwindles.

It said this seems likely to happen despite steps the Congress and Carter administration has taken to try to reverse the trend.

Thus, the report said, by the end of 1980s the United States could easily be importing more and producing less oil than today.

The report said oil prices will likely rise to at least \$32 a barrel by 1985, from the late 1979 price of slightly more than \$30.

If that happens, consumers in 1985 will be paying \$142 billion more for petroleum products than they are today, the study said.

The study said world demand for oil will exceed the available supply by 4.4 million barrels a day in 1985 and by 10.6 million barrels in 1990. Price increases will theoretically stop "when oil prices become equal to the prices of synthetic substitutes," the congressional study said. "But this would occur only in the long run," not over the next decade.

**U.S. Official Foresees**

**Curbs on Japan's Cars**

BONN, May 23 (Reuters) — U.S. Transportation Secretary Neil Goldschmidt said that he foresees the United States seeking to curtail Japanese car imports by tightening import controls or other trade obstacles.

In a statement issued here after discussions on Japanese car exports with Kurt Gschiedle, his West German counterpart, Mr. Goldschmidt said that "the United States would be forced to cut imports if underutilization of the American auto industry continued or started to worsen." The West German Transportation Ministry said the officials expressed concern over the increasing impact of Japanese car exports on their home markets.

**Action Aimed at Shoring Up Economy**

**Fed Slashes Bank Credit Controls**

By Steven Rattner

WASHINGTON, May 23 (NYT) — Faced by a rapidly weakening economy, the Federal Reserve Board late yesterday sharply cut back credit controls instituted just two months ago as part of President Carter's anti-inflation efforts.

Although the Fed chose not to eliminate fully any of the half-dozen components of the program aimed at both consumers and business, the substantial easing of the restraints is likely to make credit easier to obtain and less expensive.

The move follows growing predictions that the recession now apparently under way will be significantly more severe than the Carter administration had projected.

In addition, administration officials have publicly acknowledged that the credit controls have led to a far more dramatic reduction in borrowing, particularly by consumers, than had been anticipated.

"The actions announced today are consistent with the intent to phase out those special and extraordinary measures only as conditions clearly permit," the Fed said.

In general, the Fed moved to cut in half — from 15 percent to 7 1/2 percent — the amount of money that banks, other lenders and the

popular money market mutual funds must deposit with the Federal Reserve when certain kinds of lending and borrowing increase. The deposit requirements tend to raise costs, resulting in higher interest rates on lending to consumers and in the case of the money market funds, lower interest payments.

In a statement leading the Fed's move, Mr. Carter maintained that "since the cost incurred by banks in obtaining lendable funds will be lower, the rates that banks charge their consumers should also decline."

Echoing recent remarks by his economic advisers, Mr. Carter said that the administration was "particularly concerned" that the prime interest rate — which banks charge their best corporate customers — "has fallen much less than other interest rates in recent weeks."

**Prime Questioned**

In a private meeting Wednesday with auto dealers, Frederick Schultz, deputy chairman of the Fed, said that a formula used by Citibank, which is based on other short-term rates, suggested that the prime rate should be 11 1/2 percent. Privately, administration officials believe the banks have kept the prime rate high to increase bank profits.

Even before the Fed announcement late yesterday after most U.S. money markets had closed, the Carter administration's chief economic spokesman voiced support for the move.

"We're at a point where we can start easing back on these controls," said Treasury Secretary William Miller. "I think we've had very good success in changing the psychology of consumers and business about inflationary expectations."

In recognition of the problems with auto industry and areas such

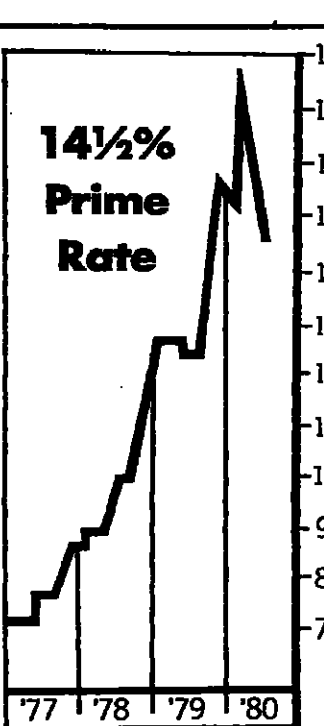
**U.S. Banks React By Cutting Prime**

NEW YORK, May 23 (UPI) — U.S. banks reacted quickly today to the Federal Reserve's effort to stabilize the faltering economy by announcing cuts in the prime rate.

Financial sources said that the virtual free fall in the prime will accelerate because of pressure by the Fed on banks to pass along their lower costs.

Citibank, the country's second-largest bank, led the way, with a 2-point drop to 14 1/2 percent, and Bank of America, the biggest, made the 14 1/2 percent rate official. There was a rash of announcements by other banks of cuts to between 14 1/2 percent and 15 1/2 percent.

The Fed's policy, according to one analyst, was "successful beyond its wildest expectations."



as small business and agriculture, Fed Chairman Paul Volcker yesterday wrote to heads of modifying a voluntary limit of 6 to 9 percent annually on growth of credit.

Henceforth, Mr. Volcker wrote, small banks — under \$100 million in deposits — should meet needs of regular local customers, particularly agricultural, small business, home construction and improvement, home mortgage and auto credit, even if the standard is exceeded.

Larger banks are also expected to give priority to these areas and should restrict loans if necessary to large corporations that can borrow directly from financial markets.

Mr. Volcker reiterated requests to banks "to avoid use of available credit resources to support essentially speculative uses of funds or to finance transactions such as takeovers or mergers." And the Fed sharply reduced reports on compliance under the voluntary credit restraint program.

Other changes included:

- A reduction in the special deposit requirement for large banks from 10 to 5 percent of increases in so-called "managed liabilities," which include large time deposits, overdrafts, borrowing and selected other sources of money. In addition, the base against which the increases were calculated was raised by 7 1/2 percent.

- A decrease from 15 percent to 7 1/2 percent in a similar deposit requirement for increases in lending to consumers by banks, large department stores and the like.
- A reduction from 15 percent to 7 1/2 percent in another deposit requirement, for increases in assets of money market mutual funds.

The changes will take effect over the next several weeks. The Fed gave no clue as to when it might make further reductions in the controls.

**NYSE Prices Rise Sharply As Interest Rates Decline**

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, May 23 — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange rose sharply for the second straight day as interest rates continued to fall and the Federal Reserve Board announced plans to partially dismantle its March credit restraint program.

The Dow Jones industrial average pulled back near the close, but still finished 11.28 points higher for a two-day gain of about 23 points. It ended today at 854.18. The volume of 46 million shares was the highest since April 22.

Analysts said the slight pullback in stock prices late in the afternoon was due to some profit-taking ahead of the long weekend. Stock exchanges are closed Monday for Memorial Day.

Strength was shown in some oil, oilfield service, drug, transportation, defense, and computer issues. Cities Service rose 2 1/2 to 9 1/2, Atlantic Richfield 3 to 9 1/2, Marathon Oil 2 to 5 1/2, and Schlumberger 2 1/2 to 11 1/2.

Missouri Pacific, 1 1/2 to 5 1/2 and Union Pacific 3 1/2 to 42. IBM was up 3/4 to 54 1/2 and McIntyre Mines climbed 3 1/2 to 54 1/2.

City Investing dropped 1 1/2 to 24 1/2 after it rejected an estimated \$1.1 billion takeover offer from Tamco Enterprises Inc. Sharon Steel, which owns some City Investing shares, rose 1/4 to 7 1/2. Sharon is traded on the American Exchange.

Tektronix gained 3 1/2 to 47 1/2. It said Merrill Lynch issued a "buy" recommendation on its stock. General Electric rose 1/4 to 49 1/2. The company raised its dividend.

Trading on the Chicago Board Options Exchange rose to 145,012 contracts from 138,504 yesterday.

After the market closed the Federal Reserve reported that the M-1A measure of the money supply for the week ended May 14 fell \$1.3 billion, a 6.2 percent decline compared with the 13 previous weeks; M-1B fell \$1.4 billion, a 4.5 percent decline against the 13 previous weeks.

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Investors in stamps have had a great year again. This is shown by the second annual review of stamp prices recently published by the Independent researchers - P.E. Consulting Group.

They found that a random 210 Great Britain and Commonwealth stamps rose by an average of 66.3% between 1979 and 1980 catalogue prices. The average for stamps in a wide selection of countries was 31.1%.

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**CURRENCY RATES**

Interbank exchange rates for May 23, 1980 excluding bank service charges

|                  | \$     | £     | D.M.  | F.F.  | Y.L. | G.L.R. | S.F. | S.P. | D.K. |
|------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|------|--------|------|------|------|
| American Express | 1.6225 | 0.675 | 19.98 | 47.15 | 1.25 | 1.25   | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 |
| Bankers          | 1.6225 | 0.675 | 19.98 | 47.15 | 1.25 | 1.25   | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 |
| British          | 1.6225 | 0.675 | 19.98 | 47.15 | 1.25 | 1.25   | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 |
| Commerzbank      | 1.6225 | 0.675 | 19.98 | 47.15 | 1.25 | 1.25   | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 |
| Deutsche         | 1.6225 | 0.675 | 19.98 | 47.15 | 1.25 | 1.25   | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 |
| Ind. Comp.       | 1.6225 | 0.675 | 19.98 | 47.15 | 1.25 | 1.25   | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 |
| London           | 1.6225 | 0.675 | 19.98 | 47.15 | 1.25 | 1.25   | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 |
| Marine           | 1.6225 | 0.675 | 19.98 | 47.15 | 1.25 | 1.25   | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 |
| New York         | 1.6225 | 0.675 | 19.98 | 47.15 | 1.25 | 1.25   | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 |
| Par              | 1.6225 | 0.675 | 19.98 | 47.15 | 1.25 | 1.25   | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 |
| Paris            | 1.6225 | 0.675 | 19.98 | 47.15 | 1.25 | 1.25   | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 |
| Swiss            | 1.6225 | 0.675 | 19.98 | 47.15 | 1.25 | 1.25   | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 |
| U.S.             | 1.6225 | 0.675 | 19.98 | 47.15 | 1.25 | 1.25   | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 |

(\*) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Units of 100. (d) Units of 1,000.

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## New Regulations Could Damage Business

## Britain Places Limits on Foreign Banks

By Robert D. Hershey

LONDON, May 23 (NYT) — The Bank of England, implementing legislation passed by Parliament last year, yesterday assigned a number of American, European and other banks to a new category of regulatory status that could harm their businesses.

Among the 116 organizations designated as licensed deposit-takers, as opposed to fully fledged "recognized banks," are the Riggs National Bank, the leading bank in Washington, and the First National Bank of Maryland.

In addition, Bankers Trust International (a unit of the major New York bank), two subsidiaries of Manufacturers Hanover Trust and Texas Commerce International Bank were also classified as deposit-takers. Unlike Riggs and First National, however, these have "recognized" parents.

Japan International Bank, Turkish Bank, the Commercial Bank of Malawi, the Banque Francaise Du Commerce Exterior and two small Portuguese banks were also listed in the new category that many will regard as inferior.

## Not Full Range

Although both Riggs and First National have come to London only in the past three years and do not offer a full range of services, it had been thought that all important foreign banks here would be given recognized status with no restriction on how they describe themselves.

The applications of several other U.S. banks are still to be considered. These include American Express International Banking, Detroit Bank Trust and Dow Banking, a unit of Dow Chemical.

The Bank of England, which has a hand in regulating all financial markets in Britain, insists that in implementing the new two-tier system it is making the distinction on the basis of what kind of business the banks do and not on their general status.

But it is possible the market may not see it this way and central bank Gov. Gordon Richardson appeared to be trying to head off such a reaction in an address to the foreign banking earlier this week.

"Classification as a licensed de-

posit-taker is not to be seen as itself as impugning the status of an institution — and certainly not the integrity and competence of its management or the good name of the institution generally," he said.

This group would include, he added, a number of banks who simply have not sought to provide the range of services of a fully fledged bank or have not been in London long enough to do so.

An official of Maryland National said that it was not disappointed by the decision and that it remained to be seen whether it would reshape its operations so it could qualify as a recognized bank.

Riggs National referred a request for comment to an official in Washington who did not respond.

Neither bank would say whether it had applied for full status. The two-tier banking system arises out of the banking crisis of 1973-74, when several so-called fringe banks collapsed, in which it was shown that many were undercapitalized and that the public perception of the different types was blurred.

For these and other reasons the Bank of England has also embarked on other measures that would tight-

en regulation. In recent months it has circulated draft proposals on the measurement of capital, on foreign currency exposure and on bank liquidity.

Its ideas on liquidity, including suggested ratios, have aroused strong opposition from many banks who fear the central bank may become unnecessarily intrusive and, among Americans in particular, that overseas banks may be hampered in competing with the major British clearing banks.

One U.S. banker, while acknowledging the necessity and pioneering effort the central bank is making, said yesterday that if adopted as drafted the regulations would "be quite onerous for us."

The central bank's liquidity paper is addressed to the need for a bank to be able to respond to higher demand for loans, sudden withdrawal of assets and liabilities, failures of borrowers to repay and unanticipated consequences.

It also seeks to take account of the liquidity of the British banking system as a whole.

"There have been suggestions that this group of papers marks a new approach by the bank to its su-

persory responsibilities," Mr. Richardson said. "This is true only to the extent that the bank now has a formal responsibility, deriving from statute, to monitor the capital and liquidity adequacy and other prudential aspects of banks' businesses."

He added, however, while there would be "some disturbance to the existing order" the bank would try to act "without unreasonable interference."

## Attracting Money

One question raised about the two-tier system of bank classification is whether the deposit-takers would find it more difficult or expensive to attract money, especially during a future banking storm.

Even without knowing exactly what the bank's criteria are, said Frank Riley, a Chase Manhattan official who is head of the American Bankers Association in London, there would ordinarily be no distinction in the market between recognized banks and licensed deposit-takers.

"But in a period of crisis," he added, "you might get a two-tier credit market."

## New Accounting Rules Spur Europeans In Effort to Counter U.S. Competition

By John Tagliabue

BONN (NYT) — European accounting firms, in an effort to counter growing U.S. competition, are scrambling to form new international combinations. Behind this move is the increased use in Europe of accounting principles pioneered in the United States.

New regulations being drawn up by the European Economic Community to harmonize corporate law in the nine member countries give the U.S. firms an advantage because of their experience with consolidated auditing methods, which, until now, have not been employed in most European countries.

Now, some of continental Europe's largest accounting firms, with some British and U.S. participation, are mounting a counter-offensive by forming federations. Some U.S. firms have joined the new groups, while others have stayed within their tight-knit international arrangements.

Those who have stayed outside the federations accuse the groups of jeopardizing rigorous enforced

worldwide standards, and even of reverting to the kind of auditing inconsistencies that accountants have fought hard to overcome.

The new group are also accused of exploiting a nationalist backlash in some European countries by operating under a strong local name while keeping international ties in the background.

"You can answer the question of nationalism any way you want," replied Hans Havemann, international partner in Dusseldorf of the German accounting firm of Deutsche Treuhand, and an architect of Klynveld Main Goerdeler, the largest of the new groups. "But we believe you can do nothing best in France under the French flag, in Germany under the German flag, and in the U.S. under the American flag."

The new groups line up an impressive array of the continent's largest accounting houses. Klynveld Main Goerdeler, or KMG, was formed last year and is led by the largest accounting firm in the Netherlands, Klynveld Kraayenhof, and the second-largest firm in West Germany, Deutsche Treuhand. Members of the group audit such multinational concerns as Siemens, Philips, Peugeot and Daimler-Benz.

Although the groups are European-based, they all have U.S. partners to gain access to North America, as well as the U.S. firms' expertise and experience. The American firm of Main Hurdman and Cranston is a partner in KMG.

In April, Arthur Young & Co. became the first of the Big Eight accounting firms in the United States to join a group, when it announced it was forming a new European venture, called the Amco Group, with 11 European accounting firms. It will begin operations July 1.

## Disclosure Limits

Company shareholding in the United States and Britain has traditionally been more broadly based than on the continent, where shares tend to be closely held by institutional investors, such as banks, which have access to unpublished internal information. Thus, disclosure laws on the continent tend to be less stringent than in the Anglo-Saxon countries.

The EEC's effort to harmonize corporate law is changing that and creating a boom in the demand for Anglo-Saxon expertise, but the new groups are there to insure that local firms are not left out.

One directive, issued by the

EEC's Council of Ministers and now passing into national law, will greatly increase the number of firms that will have to produce auditable accounts. And a directive on group accounts will, among other things, make worldwide consolidated group audits compulsory for Europe-based companies, a practice not followed outside Britain.

Legal disagreements are delaying issuance of the directive, but many large firms have begun to anticipate the legislation. Nevertheless, European accounting executives say the number of multinationals in Europe that are coming forth with consolidated accounts grows each year.

The large British and U.S. accounting firms are understood to be signing up new clients, particularly in countries such as Spain and Italy, which have only recently begun to adopt tougher auditing rules.

The U.S. firm of Deloitte, Haskins & Sells has obtained Allitalia's audit business and Ernst & Whinney has Acritalia, the smaller Italian airline, as a client. Arthur Anderson is now lining up Fiat for audit and is optimistic about obtaining Olivetti, the Italian maker of office machines.

## Accounting Change Sought by U.S. Body

NEW YORK, May 23 (Reuters) — The National Foreign Trade Council said that it has asked for revision of proposed new accounting rules in the Common Market that it says will hurt U.S. multinational corporations.

The council, a private, nonprofit organization, said the proposed EEC seventh directive on company accounts would require U.S. parents of EEC subsidiaries to prepare a special report consolidating the operations of its EEC subsidiaries. The cost and complexity of the required reports would be a significant economic and administrative burden to these companies, it said.

## COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue, Profits in Millions. In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated.

**United States**  
Carter Hawley Hale Stores  
Revenue..... \$40.4  
Profits..... 6.13  
Per share..... 0.21

**Rapid-American \***  
Revenue..... \$51.2  
Profits..... 3.25  
Per Share..... 0.23  
\* Net after preferred dividends.

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Messieurs les Actionnaires sont priés d'assister à l'ASSEMBLEE GENERALE ORDINAIRE qui se tiendra au siege social à Luxembourg, 14, rue Aldringen, le 2 juin 1980, à 15 heures, pour délibérer sur l'ordre du jour conçu comme suit:

**Ordre du Jour**

- 1° Rapports du Conseil d'Administration et du Commissaire aux Comptes.
- 2° Présentation et approbation du bilan et du compte de profits et pertes au 31 mars 1980.
- 3° Décharge à donner aux Administrateurs et au Commissaire aux Comptes.
- 4° Nominations statutaires.
- 5° Divers.

Messieurs les Actionnaires qui désirent assister à l'assemblée ou s'y faire représenter doivent, au moins 5 jours avant l'assemblée, adresser au Conseil d'Administration de leur intention de déposer dans le même délai leurs titres auprès d'une banque.

Les procurations doivent être déposées au siège social au plus tard 2 jours avant la date de l'assemblée.

Le Conseil d'Administration.

## NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 23

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

| 12 Month                | Stock | High   | Low    | Div. | Yld. | P/E  | 100s | High   | Low    | Close  | 12 Month | Stock | High   | Low    | Div. | Yld. | P/E  | 100s | High   | Low    | Close  |
|-------------------------|-------|--------|--------|------|------|------|------|--------|--------|--------|----------|-------|--------|--------|------|------|------|------|--------|--------|--------|
| (Continued From Page 6) |       |        |        |      |      |      |      |        |        |        |          |       |        |        |      |      |      |      |        |        |        |
| 250                     | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 | 250      | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 |
| 250                     | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 | 250      | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 |
| 250                     | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 | 250      | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 |
| 250                     | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 | 250      | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 |
| 250                     | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 | 250      | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 |
| 250                     | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 | 250      | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 |
| 250                     | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 | 250      | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 |
| 250                     | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 | 250      | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 |
| 250                     | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 | 250      | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 |
| 250                     | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 | 250      | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 |
| 250                     | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 | 250      | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 |
| 250                     | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 | 250      | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 |
| 250                     | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 | 250      | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 |
| 250                     | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 | 250      | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 |
| 250                     | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 | 250      | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 |
| 250                     | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 | 250      | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 |
| 250                     | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 | 250      | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 |
| 250                     | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 | 250      | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 |
| 250                     | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 | 250      | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 |
| 250                     | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 | 250      | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 |
| 250                     | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 | 250      | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 |
| 250                     | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 | 250      | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 |
| 250                     | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 | 250      | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 |
| 250                     | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 | 250      | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 |
| 250                     | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 | 250      | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 |
| 250                     | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 | 250      | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 |
| 250                     | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 | 250      | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 |
| 250                     | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 | 250      | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 |
| 250                     | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 | 250      | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 |
| 250                     | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 | 250      | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 |
| 250                     | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 | 250      | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 |
| 250                     | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 | 250      | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 |
| 250                     | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 | 250      | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 |
| 250                     | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 | 250      | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 |
| 250                     | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 | 250      | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 |
| 250                     | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 | 250      | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 |
| 250                     | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 | 250      | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 |
| 250                     | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 | 250      | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 |
| 250                     | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 | 250      | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 |
| 250                     | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 | 250      | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 |
| 250                     | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 | 250      | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 |
| 250                     | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 | 250      | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 |
| 250                     | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 | 250      | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 |
| 250                     | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 | 250      | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 |
| 250                     | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 | 250      | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 |
| 250                     | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 | 250      | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 |
| 250                     | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 | 250      | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 |
| 250                     | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 | 250      | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 |
| 250                     | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 | 250      | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 |
| 250                     | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 | 250      | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 |
| 250                     | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 | 250      | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 |
| 250                     | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 | 250      | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 |
| 250                     | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 | 250      | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 |
| 250                     | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 | 250      | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 |
| 250                     | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 | 250      | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 |
| 250                     | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 | 250      | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 |
| 250                     | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 | 250      | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 |
| 250                     | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 | 250      | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 | 2.00 | 5.5  | 15.0 | 100  | 175.00 | 174.00 | 174.50 |
| 250                     | IBM   | 175.00 | 174.00 |      |      |      |      |        |        |        |          |       |        |        |      |      |      |      |        |        |        |



فمكنا من الأهل

## Chicago Futures

|     | Open   | High   | Low    | Close  | Ch     |
|-----|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Jul | 100.00 | 102.25 | 100.00 | 102.25 | + 3.75 |
| Sep | 101.00 | 103.50 | 101.00 | 103.50 | + 3.75 |

[illegible][illegible]

|                        |        |          |  |
|------------------------|--------|----------|--|
| Unemployment           | 375.00 | 364.00   |  |
| Consumer Motors        | 379.00 | 467.00   |  |
| Today                  | 45.79  | Prev.    |  |
| Close                  | 45.79  | High/Low |  |
| Volume (In millions)   | 45.79  | 44.97    |  |
| Advanced               | 1,185  | 1,095    |  |
| Declined               | 28     | 28       |  |
| Unchanged              | 363    | 399      |  |
| Volume Down (millions) | 28     | 28       |  |
| Advanced               | 28     | 362      |  |
| Declined               | 1,985  | 1,985    |  |
| Unchanged              | 53     | 53       |  |
| Volume Up (millions)   | 53     | 53       |  |
| Declined               | 53     | 53       |  |

### Dow Jones Averages

|        |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|        | High   | Low    | Close  | Chg.   |
| Ind    | 847.95 | 842.62 | 843.94 | 854.16 |
| Comp   | 847.95 | 842.62 | 843.94 | 854.16 |
| U/I    | 108.19 | 109.54 | 107.75 | 109.13 |
| 5% S&P | 108.19 | 109.54 | 107.75 | 109.13 |

### NYSE Index

|            |      |     |       |       |
|------------|------|-----|-------|-------|
|            | High | Low | Close | Chg.  |
| Transport  | 77   | 77  | 77    | +0.86 |
| Industries | 77   | 77  | 77    | +1.17 |
| Transp.    | 77   | 77  | 77    | +0.86 |
| Comp.      | 77   | 77  | 77    | +1.17 |
| U/I        | 77   | 77  | 77    | +0.86 |
| 5% S&P     | 77   | 77  | 77    | +1.17 |

### Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

| Buyer  | Seller  | Price  | Size  |
|--------|---------|--------|-------|
| Key 22 | 177,625 | 26,627 | 1,080 |
| Key 22 | 177,625 | 26,627 | 1,080 |
| Key 22 | 177,625 | 26,627 | 1,080 |
| Key 22 | 177,625 | 26,627 | 1,080 |
| Key 22 | 177,625 | 26,627 | 1,080 |
| Key 22 | 177,625 | 26,627 | 1,080 |
| Key 22 | 177,625 | 26,627 | 1,080 |
| Key 22 | 177,625 | 26,627 | 1,080 |
| Key 22 | 177,625 | 26,627 | 1,080 |
| Key 22 | 177,625 | 26,627 | 1,080 |

\* These totals are included in the sales figures.

### American Most Active

| Sales   | Close  | Chg.  |
|---------|--------|-------|
| Wagon S | 42 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Wagon S | 42 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Wagon S | 42 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Wagon S | 42 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Wagon S | 42 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Wagon S | 42 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Wagon S | 42 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Wagon S | 42 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Wagon S | 42 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Wagon S | 42 1/2 | + 1/2 |

| Today's              | Prev. |      |
|----------------------|-------|------|
| AMEX                 | AMEX  |      |
| Volume (in millions) | 4.90  | 4.94 |
| Volume (in millions) | N.A.  | 3.80 |
| Volume (in millions) | N.A.  | 3.80 |
| Volume (in millions) | N.A.  | 3.80 |
| Volume (in millions) | N.A.  | 3.80 |
| Volume (in millions) | N.A.  | 3.80 |
| Volume (in millions) | N.A.  | 3.80 |
| Volume (in millions) | N.A.  | 3.80 |
| Volume (in millions) | N.A.  | 3.80 |
| Volume (in millions) | N.A.  | 3.80 |

### AMEX Index

| Low    | Close  | Chg.  |
|--------|--------|-------|
| 262.92 | 263.77 | +3.85 |

### U.S. Ex-Im Bank Sets Steel Loan for China

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP) — The U.S. Export-Import Bank has approved its first preliminary commitment for a loan to China, a move to help finance U.S. equipment exports to a major steel project near Shanghai.

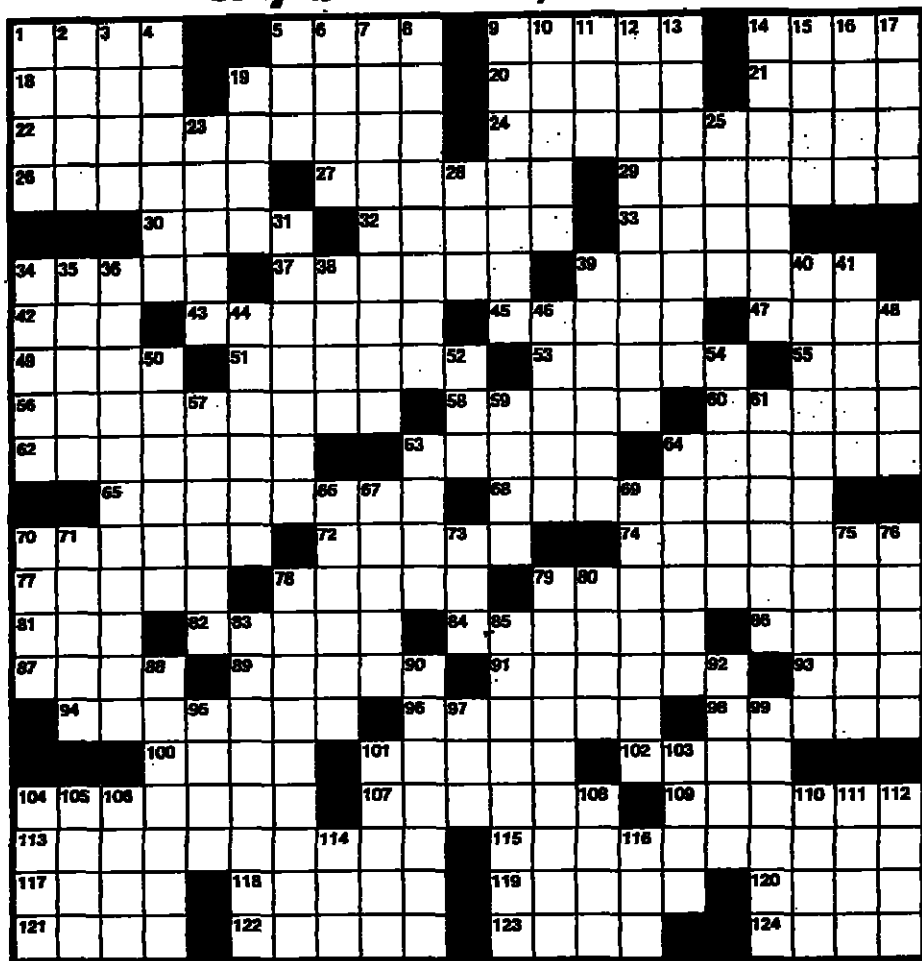
The Ex-Im bank officials said yesterday that the preliminary commitment was given to Wean United Co. of Pittsburgh, a company that produces steel mill rolling equipment. Wean and other U.S. suppliers are expected to obtain contracts totaling about \$80 million to supply equipment for a cold rolled steel mill that would be part of a \$4 billion expansion of a major iron and steel producing complex near Shanghai.



## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by  
EUGENE T. MALESKA

## Silly Questions By Jean Reed



ACROSS  
1 Questions  
5 Arab, process  
8 Film a truck  
14 L-Q connection  
18 Elegance  
19 Andretti of  
20 auto racing  
21 All (do  
22 oneself in)  
23 Air: Comb.  
24 During Lent,  
25 does...?  
26 Plant of the  
27 rose family  
28 Net  
29 resembling  
30 cello  
31 Gatherings of  
32 geese  
33 Coral reefs  
34 Lat. case  
35 River at  
36 Frankfurt  
37 Loach  
38 In one—out  
39 the other  
40 Singing sisters  
41 Tree or residue  
42 Maxims  
43 Of cranial  
44 cavities  
45 British cans  
46 Fashion name  
51 Whoreness  
52 Melchizedek's  
53 city  
54 the Lip  
55 What interest  
56 does a  
57 pay?  
58 Incites  
59 Court  
60 Murphy's—  
61 bed  
62 Alagordo's  
63 county  
64 Pigails

ACROSS  
65 Jacob, to  
66 Lahn  
68 Switzerland  
69 Quivering  
70 trees  
72 Name for a  
73 movie house  
74 Frightened  
75 Rest  
76 Period  
77 ingredient  
78 Moving stairs  
81 Cuckoo  
82 Color slightly  
84 Start growing  
86 He wrote "An  
87 Exchange of  
88 Eagles": 1977  
89 Compos  
90 mentis  
91 Show sudden  
92 interest  
93 Removes a  
94 sheepskin  
95 Permit: Abbr.  
96 Looks after  
98 O'Keefe, e.g.  
99 Roger's last  
100 name?  
101 Picnic ham  
102 Operating  
103 Some votes  
104 Gas stretcher  
105 Competition  
106 disturbed the  
107 peace  
113 What are a  
114 candidate's  
115 At whom did  
116 ?  
117 Cyma recta  
118 County in  
119 Mont.  
120 Error's mate  
121 Computer  
122 fodder  
123 Soritor  
124 Rod used in  
125 basketry  
126 Parabases  
127 Once, once

## Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS  
1 QUESTIONS  
5 ARAB, PROCESS  
8 FILM A TRUCK  
14 L-Q CONNECTION  
18 ELEGANCE  
19 ANDRETTI OF  
20 AUTO RACING  
21 ALL (DO  
22 ONESELF IN)  
23 AIR: COMB.  
24 DURING LENT,  
25 DOES...?  
26 PLANT OF THE  
27 ROSE FAMILY  
28 NET  
29 RESEMBLING  
30 CELLO  
31 GATHERINGS OF  
32 GEESSE  
33 CORAL REEFS  
34 LAT. CASE  
35 RIVER AT  
36 FRANKFURT  
37 LOACH  
38 IN ONE—OUT  
39 THE OTHER  
40 SINGING SISTERS  
41 TREE OR RESIDUE  
42 MAXIMS  
43 OF CRANIAL  
44 CAVITIES  
45 BRITISH CANS  
46 FASHION NAME  
51 WHORENESS  
52 MELCHIZEDEK'S  
53 CITY  
54 THE LIP  
55 WHAT INTEREST  
56 DOES A  
57 PAY?  
58 INCITES  
59 COURT  
60 MURPHY'S—  
61 BED  
62 ALAGORDO'S  
63 COUNTY  
64 PIGAILS

## DOWN

1 GERMAN  
2 TOUR THE STORES  
3 EARTHBOUND  
4 LIKE HENS  
5 W.W. II FILLS  
6 METRIC WEIGHT  
7 FELL OUT  
8 "LAST BUT  
9 BREZHNEV AND  
10 some shooting  
11 STARS  
12 VIRGULES OR  
13 TWILIGHT  
14 SHANNON'S  
15 INSPECTOR

## DOWN

15 "SALVATION  
16 GEN. WINGATE:  
17 1903-44  
18 JAYS' COUSINS  
19 WAR PLANNING  
20 DATE  
21 "BLOW TO  
22 BOOK": ADLER  
23 BORN IN ITS CAP.  
24 AUBERGE  
25 LIKE APRODITE  
26 OR NEREIDS  
27 POST-MECCA  
28 MOSCOW  
29 MAN FROM  
30 MANCHURIA  
31 DID GEORGE III  
32 GIVE—?  
33 OPPOSED,  
34 DOGMASTIC  
35 SCHINDLER'S  
36 IDLE WORLDING

## DOWN

40 WHAT SECRETS  
41 DID  
42 GOLF GREAT  
43 CIVIL RIGHTS  
44 WRITER  
45 GREENBIE'S  
46 RIVER  
47 PLANTS SEED  
48 FIXES OVER  
49 SUN—SEN  
50 WHAT WE ALL  
51 ARE  
52 SHAKESPEARE  
53 CAN GEN  
54 APLA OF  
55 WRITING FAME  
56 "A STAR  
57 IS BORN"  
58 HAS CREDITORS  
59 DELAY, OLD  
60 STYLE  
61 "... THERE I  
62 BE": H.  
63 VAN DYKE

## DOWN

67 BALZAC BOOK:  
68 1822  
69 EMPLOYEES  
70 FRENCH  
71 WELLAWAY!  
72 LAZARUS  
73 LATE  
74 DIPLOMATS  
75 BORN BY THE  
76 WIND  
77 HARSH  
78 LAWMAKER  
79 WHO TURNED  
80 ?  
81 WHAT STREAMS  
82 DID—?  
83 BARTLES  
84 "HE THAT  
85 ANGER..."  
86 PROV. 16:32  
87 MILD CURSEWORD  
88 (VERBALIZES)  
89 "A CRYPTOGRAM  
90 116 MATES OF PAS

## DOWN

91 BIG CAT  
92 YOUNG LOVER  
93 MORSE MAN'S  
94 LONG ONES  
95 CAPEK PLAY  
96 TRISTRAM'S  
97 BELOVED  
98 ROPE FIBER  
99 EPOCHAL  
100 OVER THE HILL  
101 INDIAN OF  
102 MANITOBA  
103 CLINTON'S  
104 WATERWAY  
105 HIGHWAY SIGN  
106 ANY OF 18  
107 NAMED LOUIS  
108 MATES OF PAS

## WEATHER

| ALGARVE  | C  | F  |  | C                                  | F  |    |
|--|----|----|--|------------------------------------|----|----|
| AMSTERDAM <td>18</td> <td>64</td> <td>Foggy</td> <td>MADRID<td>19</td><td>66</td></td>       | 18 | 64 | Foggy  | MADRID <td>19</td> <td>66</td>     | 19 | 66 |
| ANKARA <td>15</td> <td>59</td> <td>Overcast</td> <td>MILAN<td>20</td><td>68</td></td>        | 15 | 59 | Overcast                                     | MILAN <td>20</td> <td>68</td>      | 20 | 68 |
| ATHENS <td>18</td> <td>64</td> <td>Cloudy</td> <td>MONTREAL<td>26</td><td>79</td></td>       | 18 | 64 | Cloudy                                       | MONTREAL <td>26</td> <td>79</td>   | 26 | 79 |
| BELGRAD <td>22</td> <td>72</td> <td>Fair</td> <td>MOSCOW<td>9</td><td>48</td></td>           | 22 | 72 | Fair   | MOSCOW <td>9</td> <td>48</td>      | 9  | 48 |
| BERLIN <td>14</td> <td>57</td> <td>Rain</td> <td>MUNICH<td>14</td><td>57</td></td>           | 14 | 57 | Rain   | MUNICH <td>14</td> <td>57</td>     | 14 | 57 |
| BIRMINGHAM <td>14</td> <td>57</td> <td>Overcast</td> <td>NEW YORK<td>27</td><td>81</td></td> | 14 | 57 | Overcast                                     | NEW YORK <td>27</td> <td>81</td>   | 27 | 81 |
| BUCAREST <td>12</td> <td>54</td> <td>Fair</td> <td>OSLO<td>19</td><td>64</td></td>           | 12 | 54 | Fair   | OSLO <td>19</td> <td>64</td>       | 19 | 64 |
| BUDAPEST <td>15</td> <td>59</td> <td>Foggy</td> <td>PARIS<td>17</td><td>63</td></td>         | 15 | 59 | Foggy  | PARIS <td>17</td> <td>63</td>      | 17 | 63 |
| CASABLANCA <td>12</td> <td>54</td> <td>Fair</td> <td>PRAGUE<td>14</td><td>57</td></td>       | 12 | 54 | Fair   | PRAGUE <td>14</td> <td>57</td>     | 14 | 57 |
| COPENHAGEN <td>10</td> <td>50</td> <td>Rain</td> <td>ROME<td>20</td><td>68</td></td>         | 10 | 50 | Rain   | ROME <td>20</td> <td>68</td>       | 20 | 68 |
| COSTA DEL SOL <td>21</td> <td>70</td> <td>Foggy</td> <td>SOFIA<td>11</td><td>52</td></td>    | 21 | 70 | Foggy  | SOFIA <td>11</td> <td>52</td>      | 11 | 52 |
| DUBLIN <td>13</td> <td>55</td> <td>Overcast</td> <td>STOCKHOLM<td>11</td><td>52</td></td>    | 13 | 55 | Overcast                                     | STOCKHOLM <td>11</td> <td>52</td>  | 11 | 52 |
| EDINBURGH <td>14</td> <td>57</td> <td>Cloudy</td> <td>TEHRAN<td>21</td><td>70</td></td>      | 14 | 57 | Cloudy                                       | TEHRAN <td>21</td> <td>70</td>     | 21 | 70 |
| FLORENCE <td>15</td> <td>59</td> <td>Rain<td>TEL AVIV<td>24</td><td>75</td></td></td>        | 15 | 59 | Rain <td>TEL AVIV<td>24</td><td>75</td></td> | TEL AVIV <td>24</td> <td>75</td>   | 24 | 75 |
| FRANKFURT <td>14</td> <td>57</td> <td>Fair</td> <td>TOKYO<td>21</td><td>70</td></td>         | 14 | 57 | Fair   | TOKYO <td>21</td> <td>70</td>      | 21 | 70 |
| GENEVA <td>14</td> <td>57</td> <td>Foggy</td> <td>TUNIS<td>23</td><td>73</td></td>           | 14 | 57 | Foggy  | TUNIS <td>23</td> <td>73</td>      | 23 | 73 |
| HELSINKI <td>14</td> <td>57</td> <td>Rain<td>VIENNA<td>14</td><td>57</td></td></td>          | 14 | 57 | Rain <td>VIENNA<td>14</td><td>57</td></td>   | VIENNA <td>14</td> <td>57</td>     | 14 | 57 |
| HOUSTON <td>23</td> <td>73</td> <td>Fair</td> <td>WARSAW<td>11</td><td>52</td></td>          | 23 | 73 | Fair   | WARSAW <td>11</td> <td>52</td>     | 11 | 52 |
| ISTANBUL <td>20</td> <td>68</td> <td>Fair</td> <td>WASHINGTON<td>25</td><td>77</td></td>     | 20 | 68 | Fair   | WASHINGTON <td>25</td> <td>77</td> | 25 | 77 |
| JAS PALMAS <td>34</td> <td>93</td> <td>Fair</td> <td>ZURICH<td>16</td><td>61</td></td>       | 34 | 93 | Fair   | ZURICH <td>16</td> <td>61</td>     | 16 | 61 |
| LISBON <td>34</td> <td>93</td> <td>Fair</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>                   | 34 | 93 | Fair   |                                    |    |    |
| LONDON <td>12</td> <td>54</td> <td>Overcast</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>               | 12 | 54 | Overcast                                     |                                    |    |    |
| LOS ANGELES <td>19</td> <td>66</td> <td>Cloudy</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>            | 19 | 66 | Cloudy                                       |                                    |    |    |

(Weather's readings U.S. and Canada on 1700 GMT; Houston and Las Angeles on 2000 GMT; all other cities on 1900 GMT.)

## Situation Forecast for Midnight G.M.T. Saturday



Thunderstorm  
Rain  
Snow  
Front Movement

Warm Front  
Cold Front  
Occluded Front  
Quasi-Stationary Front

800,000 Bees, Given 2d Chance,  
Buzz Off Through West Virginia

SPENCER, W. Va., May 23 (UPI)—Truck driver Richard Scott lost 833,000 bees in a highway accident, got them back — and then lost them again in a second crash.

The bees swarmed through central West Virginia's Boone County and the sheriff's department said there would be no traffic citations for Mr. Scott because "he's got enough problems."

Mr. Scott was driving a truckload of about 2 million bees along U.S. 33 enroute to Colorado Wednesday when his trailer broke loose and flipped. An estimated 833,000 bees took off through the countryside and into the town of Spencer.

Area beekeepers managed to round up most of them, and Mr. Scott resumed his journey.

But nine miles along a country road his trailer fell off again, this time striking a car following the truck. About 800,000 bees escaped, spreading out into a wide area.

U.K. Youth Charged  
In Train Derailment

EDINBURGH, May 23 (AP)—A 17-year-old youth was charged today with causing the derailment of the Aberdeen-London sleeper train near here by placing a length of rail across the track. Six of the 200 passengers on board were injured, one requiring hospitalization.

Nine of the 12 cars on the train, traveling at 80 miles an hour, derailed early yesterday. Thomas McLean of Prestons, just south of Edinburgh, was charged with endangering the lives of the passengers and crew by maliciously placing the rail on the track.

## BOOKS

## ROBERT OPPENHEIMER

## Letters and Recollections

Edited by Alice Kimball Smith and Charles Weiner.  
Harvard. Illustrated. 376 pp. \$20.

Reviewed by John Leonard

IN his farewell address — a marvelous document — to the scientists at Los Alamos, N.M., J. Robert Oppenheimer reminded everybody present: "But when you come right down to it, the reason that we did this job is because it was an organic necessity. If you are a scientist you believe that it is good to find out how the world works; that it is good to find out what the realities are; that it is good to turn over to mankind at large the greatest possible power to control the world and to deal with it according to its lights and values."

We have reason to wonder at his wisdom — it is no longer clear that what can be done should be done — but Oppenheimer abides as an inexhaustible mystery, a man-child of myth, giving us the atomic bomb and talking about it in Sanskrit; the saint-ascetic who drank California wines and had the bad habit of racing railroad trains in his automobile at up to 95 miles an hour; the New York Jew who summered in New Mexico for his health and would then reside in New Mexico over a scientific Garden of Eden that split the apple; the Harvard boy at Berkeley, theorizing in the presence of the big machines; the pipe-smoking and evasive martyr to the peculiar politics of the '50s; and the physicist who contemplated evil.

These meticulously edited letters, which end in 1945, do not solve the mystery; they compound it. Perhaps a fifth of the letters will be incomprehensible to laymen unacquainted with quantum theory, but the rest arouse the sort of interest and anxiety we usually associate with our experience of difficult characters in great fiction. I am thinking of Proust's Baron de Charlus, crossed perhaps with Dostoevsky's Father Zerkov. Secretive and arrogant, quick and complex, baroque and naive — how deep was he? His science seems to have been useful but not extraordinary; his administration at Los Alamos was by all accounts surprisingly excellent; his love life appears to have been deferred until age 36; his politics, such as they were, were deferred at least as long. And yet the face, like that of a moon-man, with eyes that were craters, continues to haunt us in photographs that make us pause and wince.

## Combining Light and Death

I say "us." If Oppenheimer hasn't in some way subverted your imagination already, these letters will be meaningless. He writes to his old high school teacher, to his younger brother, Frank, to his fellow students scattered from the Cambridge in Massachusetts, and, of course, to those colleagues who would assist him in the manufacture of a device that perfectly combined light and death. Except for those letters writ-

ten during the war years, he is impossibly precious — his editors use the word "ornate" — going on about Flaubert, Verlaine, Daumier and various sacred Hindu texts. He invents "a lethally complicated version" of tiddlywinks. He parodies T.S. Eliot. He repeats words like "colitic." His "means are always non sequiturs."

We are told that "the kind of person that I admire most would be one who becomes extraordinarily good at doing a lot of things but still maintains a tear-stained countenance"; that "I need physics more than friends"; that — and I am quite taken by this — "to try to be happy is to try to build a machine with no other specification than that it shall run noiselessly." Certainly his familiarity with the Veda and John Donne was of some use in making all those scientists feel good in New Mexico.

The Mystery Remains

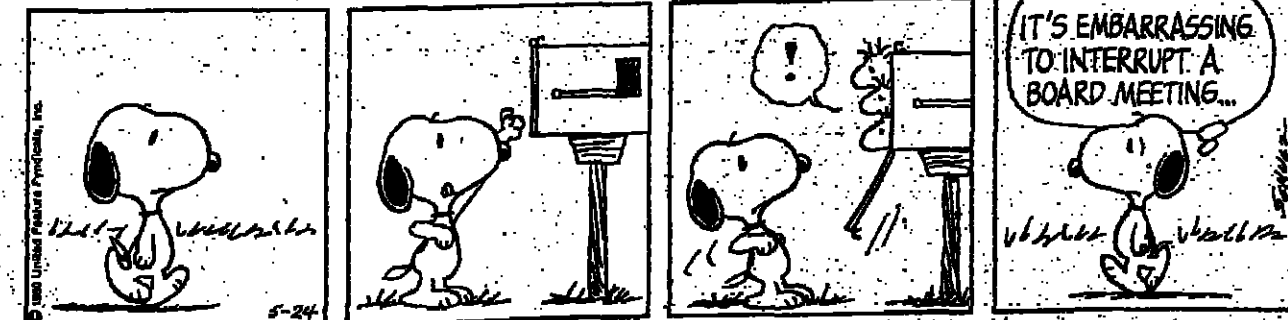
But the mystery remains: Why, unlike almost all physicists, was he indifferent in his youth to music? How could he have spent eight years in close association with Einstein and Berkeley is made at least in the subject? Did he, in fact, suffer a nervous breakdown in England, and why? How to begin to explain what seemed to be obvious problems with his mother — and with the opposite sex? Was being Jewish at Harvard in the '20s a problem or not? Why, in his letters during the '30s, did he never mention the Fascism that delivered unto America so many brilliant men and women? What does the "J" stand for?

He read Plato in the original; German, French, Italian and Dutch were among his languages, not to mention Sanskrit. He liked horses and gave names to his cars. He may or may not have anticipated neutron stars, pulsars and black holes. His listless trafficking among Communists in Berkeley is made at least in the connective tissue of this book, obscure. He became a good teacher before the war, and ceased to teach after the war. We pursue him, and he eludes us.

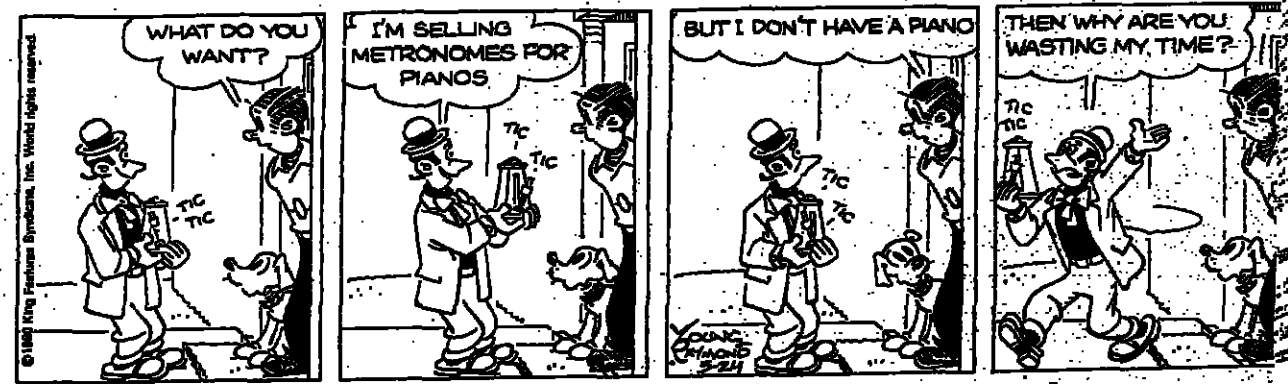
Even the jacket photograph of this handsome book from Harvard raises more questions than it answers. A dreamy Oppenheimer, as if doped or delirious, stares back at us, and we don't know what he is tired of thinking about. His expression combines condescension and misadventure; we would never understand. We ask of him a few notions on sin. He replies with a machine that is noiseless, when it isn't speaking Sanskrit. I am sure after reading so many books on Oppenheimer, that it was stupid to deny him a security clearance, but I wonder whether he ever belonged to our world at all.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

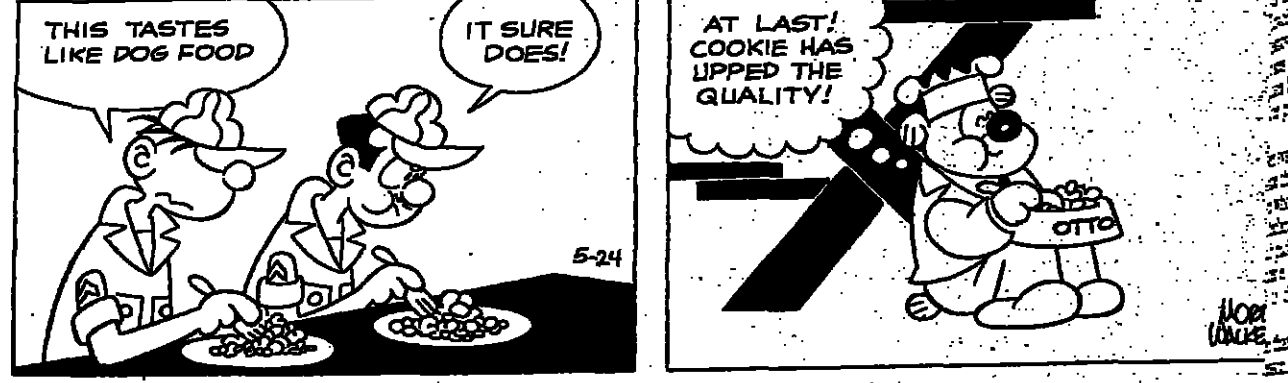
## PEANUTS



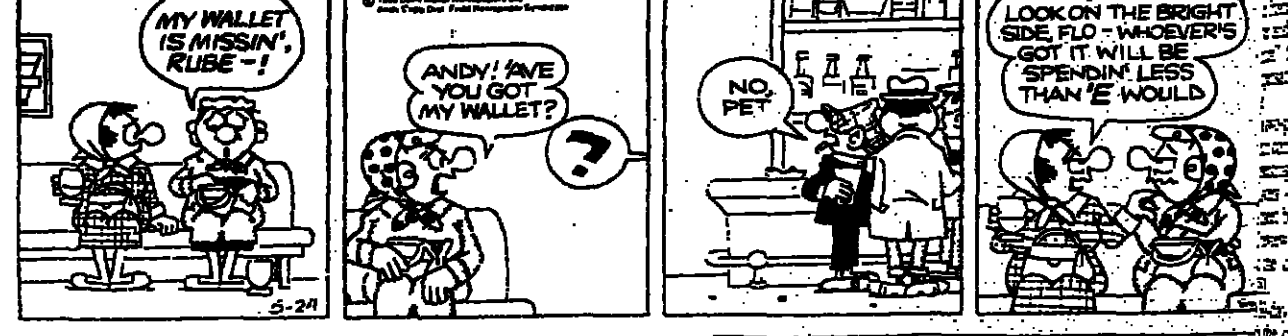
## BLONDIE



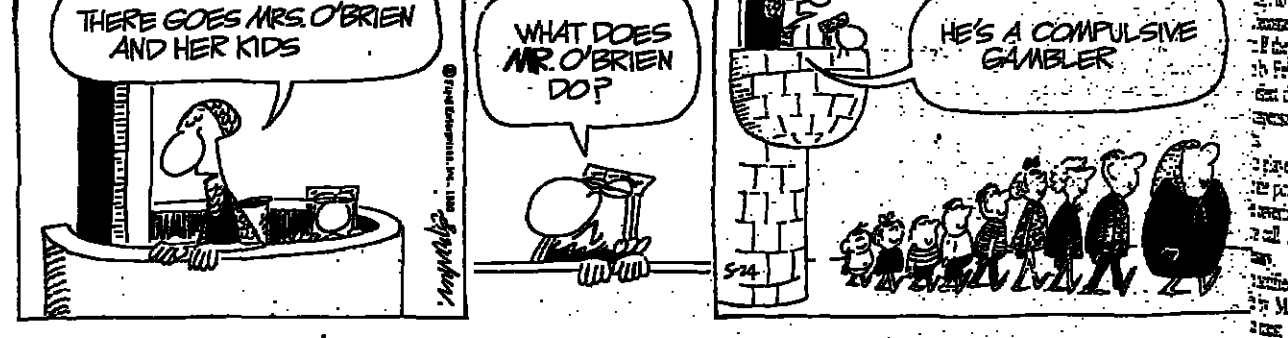
## BEETLEBAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



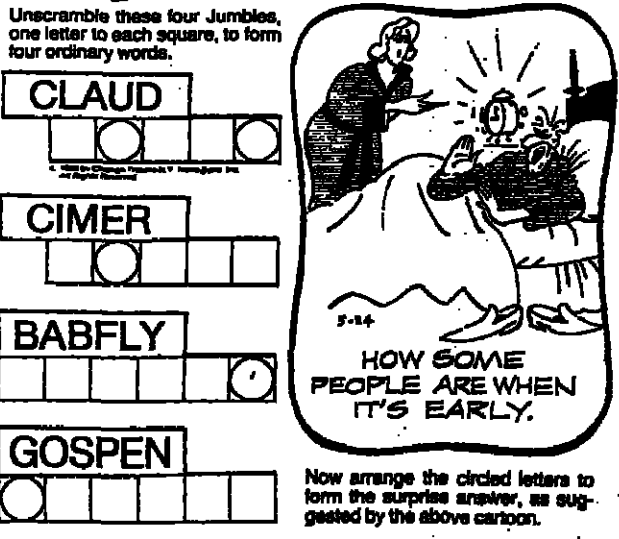
## WIZARD OF ID



## DOONESBURY



## JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME



Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumble: EXACT ORBIT LAYOFF MUSKET  
Answer: What they said about the cute lady cab driver — "YOU 'AUTO METER' (ought to meet her)"

## DENNIS THE MENACE





# Baseball Accord Reached in Time To Avert Strike

**YORK, May 23** — Negotiations between the major league baseball owners and players ended on a new contract last night, averting a strike that threatened to interrupt the season today.

Greubel, director of the Major League Baseball Players Association, said today that a new agreement on the free agent compensation issue was reached, but that the door was left open for a possible strike next summer to resolve the existing issues on compensation.

Greubel said the new agreement leaves the free agent rule unchanged in 1980. But the club's proposal for a sliding scale of compensation based on the player's performance in the previous season and the club's financial position is not included in the new agreement.

Greubel said the new agreement also calls for the owners to raise their pension contributions from the current \$8.3 million to \$15.5 million.

Marvin Miller, executive director of the union, and Greubel struggled through a marathon day and night of negotiations.

The settlement must be presented to the Players Association's Executive Board and membership for ratification.

Miller called the settlement a victory for both sides. "That's what collective bargaining means," he said. "When you reach an agreement without a strike, it's a great victory for everybody concerned."

**Key Issue**

Key issue in the strike talks was the demand for a player's compensation for losing a free agent to another team. The new agreement leaves the free agent rule unchanged in 1980. But the club's proposal for a sliding scale of compensation based on the player's performance in the previous season and the club's financial position is not included in the new agreement.

Miller said the new agreement also calls for the owners to raise their pension contributions from the current \$8.3 million to \$15.5 million.

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The present system, a player has had more than six years to make his money, and whose contract can be terminated at any time. The club picking up the must surrender a selection in the draft to the player's club.

The system that will be in effect this season, the team selected the free agent would protect from 15 to 18 on its roster and the team at a "premium" free agent select a compensation player.

Miller said in a two-page statement to a four-man committee — two men representing the owners and two the players — will be reviewed and will meet by Aug. 1, committee will review information to the club and by Jan. 1, 1981.

Miller said a 30-day bargaining in which the club and players will attempt to reach an agreement. If they do not reach an agreement by Feb. 1, the players will go on strike.

Miller said the new agreement will be presented to the Players Association's Executive Board and membership for ratification.

## Indianapolis 500 Moves Steadily Into Space Age

**By Shav Glick**

**INDIANAPOLIS, May 23 (LAT)** — As Sunday's Indianapolis 500 auto race approaches, some people are lamenting that automobile racing, Indianapolis style, may well be a thing of the past. The 46-year-old two-time Indy winner, "But the drivers like it. It's just air but it makes you go faster. It's amazing to be using air to make you go faster."

Gurney is not impressed, and notes that only a few experts can tell the difference between a car running 165 and one running 190.

"What good is it for the spectators?" Gurney asked. "None at all. If anything, it eliminates some of the excitement of watching drivers set up for a corner. There's no slowing down braking for a corner now. It's flat out through the turns. The best of driver skill is disappearing and I think the fans realize it, too."

Perhaps this year the crowds are down for the self-proclaimed "Greatest Spectacle in Racing."

For the opening day of qualifying, when Johnny Rutherford drove his Hall-prepared Chaparral 192.256 mph to win the pole position, the 240,000 seats that ring Indianapolis Motor Speedway were far from filled. In past years the time trials were Standing Room Only.

Technological improvements, however, are continuing.

Al Unser, a pioneer in two-way radios when he won the Indy 500 twice (1970-71) in Johnny Lightning Specials owned by Parnelli Jones and Vel Miletich, will have a computer in his pit on Sunday. The Longhorn Racing Team owner, Bobby Hill, hopes the small-business model will provide information for strategy planning faster and better than previous methods.

Keith Duesenberg, an associate of Hill's who lives in Costa Mesa, Calif., and Unser's wife, Karen, will help research engineer Jon Stommers operate the computer during the race.

"It puts make or break your chances in a race," said Duesenberg, whose involvement with racing traces back to his childhood as a member of the Duesenberg family that dominated Indy racing in the 1920s. "All the teams realize that the best time for a pit stop is during a yellow flag situation but yellow flags are obviously not predictable. That makes it a great advantage to know your exact status in relation to the other cars at any given time. During a yellow flag it might be wise to pull in and top off the fuel, even if the last pit stop wasn't too long before."

The computer will monitor the 15 leading cars, including Hill's own No. 5. It will record Unser's performance and his position in relation to the track but only the position on the track but also the lap number of the last pit stop, yellow laps since the last pit stop (fuel consumption is half as much running under the yellow as when going full blast under green), total laps since the last pit stop and fuel consumption in relation to the pace of the leaders — and of Unser if he's not up front.

## Car Accident Kills Furlow

**LEVELAND, May 23 (UPI)** — A 25-year-old driver was killed today when his car rolled into a utility pole, adding that it appeared to have been drinking.

The Cleveland Cavaliers held the first two months of the 77-78 season due to a fatal crash. Furlow was traded to the Cavaliers in January, for Butch Lee, and later added to the Jazz.

Now had an outstanding career at Michigan State, where he was the top scorer in Spartan history (1,177 points) in 100 games. The mark was broken by Magic Johnson, now the Los Angeles Lakers.

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Now had an outstanding career at Michigan State, where he was the top scorer in Spartan history (1,177 points) in 100 games. The mark was broken by Magic Johnson, now the Los Angeles Lakers.

## Transactions

**BASEBALL**

**PHILADELPHIA** — Signed Don Bensen, pitcher, to a one-year contract.

**PHILADELPHIA** — Signed Keith McCord, center-forward, to a multiyear contract.

**PHOENIX SUNS** — Signed Kyle Macy, forward, to a multiyear contract.

**FOOTBALL**

**SEATTLE SEAHAWKS** — Signed Bill Cowan, defensive end, to a series of contracts through 1983.

## Official Indianapolis 500 Lineup

**APOLIS, May 23 (AP)** — The lineup for the 500-mile race, Indianapolis 500, was announced today. The race will be held on Sunday, May 24, at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway.

**First Row**

Ray Brainerd, Ford, No. 14, 1980 Ford Taurus, 192.256 mph.

Al Unser Jr., No. 14, 1980 Ford Taurus, 192.256 mph.

**Second Row**

Al Unser, No. 14, 1980 Ford Taurus, 192.256 mph.

Johnny Rutherford, No. 14, 1980 Ford Taurus, 192.256 mph.

**Third Row**

Tommy Snead, No. 14, 1980 Ford Taurus, 192.256 mph.

Tommy Snead, No. 14, 1980 Ford Taurus, 192.256 mph.

**Fourth Row**

Tommy Snead, No. 14, 1980 Ford Taurus, 192.256 mph.

Tommy Snead, No. 14, 1980 Ford Taurus, 192.256 mph.



Ray Grebey (left), the baseball owners' representative, shakes hands with Marvin Miller, head of the baseball Players Association, after reaching a contract agreement in time to avert a strike.

## Every Starter Scores in 16-3 Victory Royals Defeat A's With 21 Hits

**KANSAS CITY, May 23** — John Wathan hit a three-run homer to highlight a 21-hit Kansas City attack that carried the Royals to a 16-3 victory last night over the Oakland A's.

Every Kansas City starter collected at least one hit and scored at least one run as the Royals set their season high for hits and runs. Willie Wilson, Darrell Porter, Willie Aikens and Clint Hurdle each collected three hits with Wilson and Aikens also scoring three runs each.

Wathan's first homer of the year highlighted an eight-run fourth-inning outburst against three Oakland pitchers, with the first of that trio, starter Matt Keough (5-4), absorbing the loss. Wathan also knocked in his fourth run with a groundout in the seventh.

Rennie Martin scattered seven hits in improving his record to 5-1. The converted relief pitcher allowed solo homers to Tony Armas and Wayne Gross, but still remained unbeaten in four major league starts, all this month.

**Yankees 5, Blue Jays 1**

In Toronto, Joe Lefebvre hit a game-winning home run for his first major league hit and Mike Griffin scattered seven hits in seven innings to win his first major league game as New York defeated Toronto, 5-1.

**Orioles 5, Tigers 1**

In Baltimore, Scott McGregor allowed only one hit after yielding a home run to Steve Kemp in the first inning and retired the last 17 batters in a row as he pitched Baltimore to a 5-1 victory over Detroit.

Baltimore went ahead in the second inning when shortstop Alan Trammell bobbled a potential inning-ending double play ball with the bases loaded and had to settle for a force at second. Dan Graham scored on the play and Al Bumbry followed with a run-scoring single.

**Rangers 12, Angels 6**

In Arlington, Texas, Bump Wills and Buddy Bell hit two-run home runs in a six-run fourth inning and two pitchers combined for 15 strikeouts in rallying Texas to a 12-6 victory over California.

## Major League Standings

| AMERICAN LEAGUE |    |    |      |
|-----------------|----|----|------|
|                 | W  | L  | Pct. |
| New York        | 22 | 14 | .611 |
| Toronto         | 19 | 14 | .576 |
| Boston          | 18 | 14 | .563 |
| Seattle         | 18 | 14 | .563 |
| Baltimore       | 17 | 14 | .549 |
| Detroit         | 16 | 14 | .533 |
| Cleveland       | 15 | 14 | .517 |
| Chicago         | 14 | 14 | .500 |
| Kansas City     | 14 | 14 | .500 |
| Oakland         | 13 | 14 | .481 |
| Minnesota       | 12 | 14 | .462 |
| Los Angeles     | 11 | 14 | .438 |
| San Francisco   | 10 | 14 | .417 |
| California      | 9  | 14 | .393 |
| Philadelphia    | 8  | 14 | .364 |
| Pittsburgh      | 7  | 14 | .335 |
| Montreal        | 6  | 14 | .306 |
| Chicago         | 5  | 14 | .277 |
| St. Louis       | 4  | 14 | .250 |
| New York        | 3  | 14 | .217 |

**NATIONAL LEAGUE**

**East**

St. Louis 22, 14, .611

Atlanta 19, 14, .576

Philadelphia 18, 14, .563

San Francisco 18, 14, .563

Los Angeles 17, 14, .549

San Diego 16, 14, .533

Cincinnati 15, 14, .517

Montreal 14, 14, .500

San Francisco 14, 14, .500

Los Angeles 13, 14, .481

San Francisco 12, 14, .462

Los Angeles 11, 14, .438

San Francisco 10, 14, .417

Los Angeles 9, 14, .393

San Francisco 8, 14, .364

Pittsburgh 7, 14, .335

Montreal 6, 14, .306

Chicago 5, 14, .277

St. Louis 4, 14, .250

New York 3, 14, .217

## Thursday's Line Scores

| AMERICAN LEAGUE |    |    |      |
|-----------------|----|----|------|
|                 | W  | L  | Pct. |
| New York        | 22 | 14 | .611 |
| Toronto         | 19 | 14 | .576 |
| Boston          | 18 | 14 | .563 |
| Seattle         | 18 | 14 | .563 |
| Baltimore       | 17 | 14 | .549 |
| Detroit         | 16 | 14 | .533 |
| Cleveland       | 15 | 14 | .517 |
| Chicago         | 14 | 14 | .500 |
| Kansas City     | 14 | 14 | .500 |
| Oakland         | 13 | 14 | .481 |
| Minnesota       | 12 | 14 | .462 |
| Los Angeles     | 11 | 14 | .438 |
| San Francisco   | 10 | 14 | .417 |
| California      | 9  | 14 | .393 |
| Philadelphia    | 8  | 14 | .364 |
| Pittsburgh      | 7  | 14 | .335 |
| Montreal        | 6  | 14 | .306 |
| Chicago         | 5  | 14 | .277 |
| St. Louis       | 4  | 14 | .250 |
| New York        | 3  | 14 | .217 |

**NATIONAL LEAGUE**

**East**

St. Louis 22, 14, .611

Atlanta 19, 14, .576

Philadelphia 18, 14, .563

San Francisco 18, 14, .563

Los Angeles 17, 14, .549

San Diego 16, 14, .533

Cincinnati 15, 14, .517

Montreal 14, 14, .500

San Francisco 14, 14, .500

Los Angeles 13, 14, .481

San Francisco 12, 14, .462

Los Angeles 11, 14, .438

San Francisco 10, 14, .417

Los Angeles 9, 14, .393

San Francisco 8, 14, .364

Pittsburgh 7, 14, .335

Montreal 6, 14, .306

Chicago 5, 14, .277

St. Louis 4, 14, .250

New York 3, 14, .217

## Bicycle Lead Changes

**ORVETO, Italy, May 23 (UPI)** — Roberto Visentini, an Italian, today assumed the overall lead in the Tour of Italy bicycle race, taking the leader's pink jersey away from Bernard Hinault of France. Today's seventh stage was won by Silvano Contini, also an Italian.

**FLAMES TO MOVE TO CALGARY AFTER SALE TO CANADIAN**

**ATLANTA, May 23 (AP)** — Tom Cousins, owner of the Atlanta Flames, announced today that he has entered into a binding contract to sell the National Hockey League team to Nelson Skalbania, a Vancouver businessman who plans to move the team to Calgary, Alberta.

Cousins declined to give details of the sale, but there were reports that Skalbania, who once owned the Indianapolis Racers and Edmonton Oilers of the defunct World Hockey Association, agreed to pay about \$16 million.

"We have entered into a firm contract to sell," Cousins said. "He [Skalbania] has made a substantial deposit to bind that contract, which is to be signed on the 10th of August."

Cousins said that he had explored every possible avenue to retain ownership of the financially troubled club, including moving it to Canada and retaining possession himself. But he said such a move would have required approval of the Canadian government.

**WALZEL, LIETZKE SHARE GOLF LEAD**

**DUBLIN, Ohio, May 23 (UPI)** — Bobby Walzel, who briefly quit the PGA Tour last year to work in the oil business, and Bruce Lietzke, a Tour winner last week, both fired 5-under-par 67s yesterday to share the first-round lead in the Memorial golf tournament.

Walzel, a 30-year-old Texas native, carded only one bogey to go along with his four birdies and an eagle. Lietzke, who won the Colonial Invitational last week, had four birdies, an eagle and a double bogey on the par-3 fourth hole.

Alone in second place was Raymond Floyd with a 4-under-par 68. Tied at 69 were Tom Weiskopf, Mike Reid, Tom Purtzer, Peter Jacobsen and Don Pooley.

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The Islanders opened the scoring at 10:58 with their 12th power-play goal of the series. After Mike Bosny's shot was stopped by Peeters, the puck deflected to Persson, who skated to the top of the left-wing circle and whistled a slapshot to Peeters' glove side for his fourth goal of the playoffs.

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## PEOPLE: Anita Bryant Acts to I

## Derek Jarman Braves 'The Tempest'

I patted her on the head affectionately, "You always had a soft spot in your heart for the little guy."

quite understands. "The play is so rich itself. If someone made it tomorrow it would be different from mine. In fact, I'd like to do a remake myself."

Until Jarman, "The Tempest" vied with "Under the Volcano" as the film everyone was

became a set designer, working for Frederick Ashton and designing John Gielgud's production of "Don Giovanni." Then, although he had never set foot in a film studio, Ken Russell asked him to design "The Devils" and, later, "Savage Messiah."

What's left? Jarman, a rapid talker, slows down and is silent for a moment. "I don't know. That's why 'The Tempest' is there — because it's still left," he says.

The boy weighs 6 pounds 10 ounces and the mother and baby are well, the spokesman said. Miss Andress was married for 10 years to photographer-producer John Derek. The Swiss-born Miss Andress came to prominence when she emceed out

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| 54      | ...                   | ...   | ...   |
| 55      | ...                   | ...   | ...   |
| 56      | ...                   | ...   | ...   |
| 57      | ...                   | ...   | ...   |
| 58      | ...                   | ...   | ...   |
| 59      | ...                   | ...   | ...   |
| 60      | ...                   | ...   | ...   |
| 61      | ...                   | ...   | ...   |
| 62      | ...                   | ...   | ...   |
| 63      | ...                   | ...   | ...   |
| 64      | ...                   | ...   | ...   |
| 65      | ...                   | ...   | ...   |
| 66      | ...                   | ...   | ...   |
| 67      | ...                   | ...   | ...   |
| 68      | ...                   | ...   | ...   |
| 69      | ...                   | ...   | ...   |
| 70      | ...                   | ...   | ...   |
| 71      | ...                   | ...   | ...   |
| 72      | ...                   | ...   | ...   |
| 73      | ...                   | ...   | ...   |
| 74      | ...                   | ...   | ...   |
| 75      | ...                   | ...   | ...   |
| 76      | ...                   | ...   | ...   |
| 77      | ...                   | ...   | ...   |
| 78      | ...                   | ...   | ...   |
| 79      | ...                   | ...   | ...   |
| 80      | ...                   | ...   | ...   |
| 81      | ...                   | ...   | ...   |
| 82      | ...                   | ...   | ...   |
| 83      | ...                   | ...   | ...   |
| 84      | ...                   | ...   | ...   |
| 85      | ...                   | ...   | ...   |
| 86      | ...                   | ...   | ...   |
| 87      | ...                   | ...   | ...   |
| 88      | ...                   | ...   | ...   |
| 89      | ...                   | ...   | ...   |
| 90      | ...                   | ...   | ...   |
| 91      | ...                   | ...   | ...   |
| 92      | ...                   | ...   | ...   |
| 93      | ...                   | ...   | ...   |
| 94      | ...                   | ...   | ...   |
| 95      | ...                   | ...   | ...   |
| 96      | ...                   | ...   | ...   |
| 97      | ...                   | ...   | ...   |
| 98      | ...                   | ...   | ...   |
| 99      | ...                   | ...   | ...   |
| 100     | ...                   | ...   | ...   |

3. The third part of the document is a table with the following columns:
 

| Sl. No. | Name of the Candidate | Grade | Score |
|---------|-----------------------|-------|-------|
| 1       | ...                   | ...   | ...   |
| 2       | ...                   | ...   | ...   |
| 3       | ...                   | ...   | ...   |
| 4       | ...                   | ...   | ...   |
| 5       | ...                   | ...   | ...   |
| 6       | ...                   | ...   | ...   |
| 7       | ...                   | ...   | ...   |
| 8       | ...                   | ...   | ...   |
| 9       | ...                   | ...   | ...   |
| 10      | ...                   | ...   | ...   |
| 11      | ...                   | ...   | ...   |
| 12      | ...                   | ...   | ...   |
| 13      | ...                   | ...   | ...   |
| 14      | ...                   | ...   | ...   |
| 15      | ...                   | ...   | ...   |
| 16      | ...                   | ...   | ...   |
| 17      | ...                   | ...   |       |